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Item 3

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Heat is a positive quality derived from the  
Cold is negative & is the absence or diminution  
of heat. There is no body naturally so cold that it  
does not or cannot afford any heat. & a  
Mixture of Snow & Aqua fortis sink the  
40° below 0.

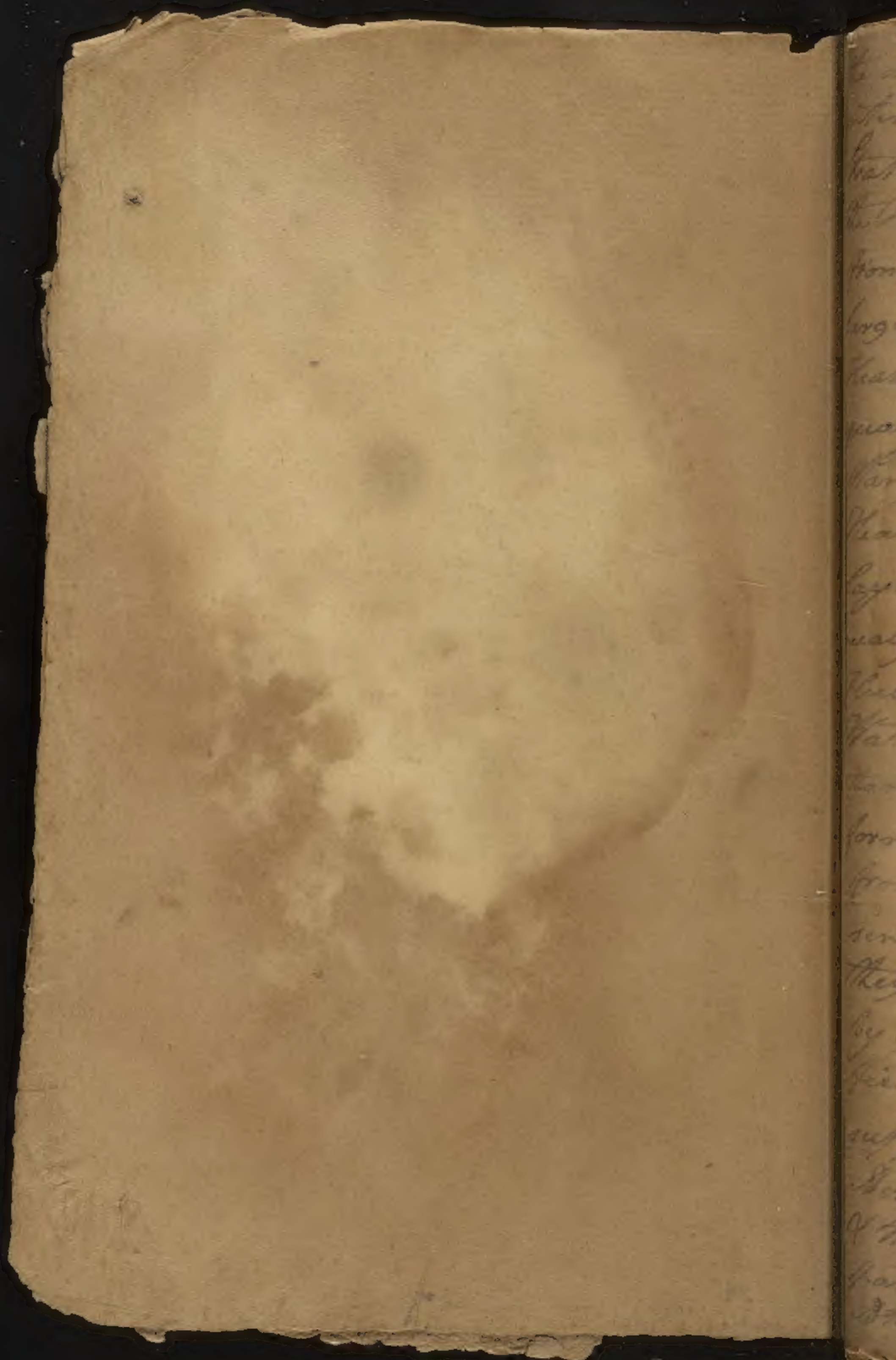
We can come at the knowledge of  
only by considering its effects. That don't add to the  
weight of bodies in expanding them. In the Arctic  
circle the  $\sigma$  stood 65° below frost. In Siberia 152° below  
frost at Petterburgh it stood 48° below frost. By mixing  
Snow & Aq. fort. it fell 350 & 320° below frost & it was  
quiescent.

4. Two bodies of the same matter & form but  
different in quantity, heat & cold in pro-  
portion to their diameters. Latent heat  
enters into the formation of the particles of  
bodies & is not obvious to our senses; but Sen-  
sible heat occupies the spaces between the  
particles & is obvious to our senses.



The most equal Heat is that communicated  
by the Balneum Mariae. Heat pervades  
all bodies. Air don't conduct Heat, only in  
proportion to the quantity of Heterogeneous  
particles with which it is mixed. Water  
conducts Heat. There are conductors of non-  
ductors of Heat as well as Electricity.  
The difference of climates depends, on the  
quality of the soil; 2<sup>d</sup> cultivation; 3<sup>d</sup> Partic-  
ular Winds from certain quarters as  
the Sirocco Winds; 4<sup>th</sup> Proximity of great bodies  
of Water; 5<sup>th</sup> State of water on the surface  
of the Earth; 6<sup>th</sup> Perpendicularity of the  
Sun's rays; 7<sup>th</sup> The presence of clouds. Heat flies  
upwards from the Earth & Water. Islands  
& Land near the Sea are warmer than  
Continents, because the Heat flying from  
the Sea in greater quantity than Land, warms  
the Atmosphere. They are also cooler in  
Summer because the rays of the Sun are  
impeded by clouds, which are mostly in  
greater quantity for good & plain reason.  
Transparent bodies transmit Heat & Light.  
Valleys are warmer than Mountains, because







the air being denser over the former, by the  
continued pressure of the superincumbent  
strata of a well known law of gravitation,  
the Heat is better absorbed & retained, both  
from the Sun directly, & indirectly from the  
larger surface of the Earth, from which it  
Heat escapes. In Vacuum the Heat flies  
equally from all sides of a heated body.  
Many Phenomena are accounted for by the  
Heat flying upwards, & the more dense  
layers of air falling down & thus conti-  
nually renewed. Ice & other cold bodies descend.  
Clouds are heaved soonest near the bottom.  
Water in the Seas & Lakes is much warmer  
than in Rivers or shallow places; in the  
former the warm water rises to the top  
from the bottom, whilst the cold & dense  
sinks to the bottom on which account  
they hardly ever freeze; the air is warmed  
by it. The air near the Earth when rare-  
fied always flies upwards & its place is  
supplied from above by the denser air. The  
Air receives its warmth from the Earth  
& the action of the Sun on the opaque  
particles contained in the air, hence the  
Atmosphere nearest the Earth is always



The freezing & expanding of water by freezing  
is not owing to its absorbing air, as it appears  
by freezing & has the appearance of air bubbles  
or being deprived of air. These bubbles being  
squeezed exhibit no phenomena moving the frame  
of air in them. The appearance of Ice is rough  
angular. Snow is of a radiated star-like appearance  
& snow contains no saline matter, as it is the pure  
of water & very homogeneous. The reason that Iron  
expands after being melted is because the particles  
touch at angles.

Iron is proved to be expanded by its requiring a  
hole to pass thro when heated than when cold.  
Its contraction when cold is proved by the cooper's  
method of hoops casks & by the French Buss.  
2. Water put into a tube & immersed in warm  
water will rise. 3. A bladder partly filled with  
air & placed before a fire will burst by the ex-  
pansion of the elastic air.

Water is proved to be compressible by its rising  
in a glass tube, or taking off the pressure of  
the Atmosphere. The Accuracy of Thermome-  
ters depends on the thickness of the glass, 2. Figure of  
the bulb; & 3. The uniformity of the cylindrical tube.  
The size of the Bulb should be direct as the size  
of the stem. The Bulbs of Thermometers should  
be black to conduct the heat best.

Thermometers are graduated by plunging  
into Snow, measuring the height of P. & then into  
Boiling water, measuring its height & marking  
proportions between them.



lect. 3. All bodies are expanded by Heat. Metals  
being expanded by freezing. The expansion of Ice is  
not owing to the tendency of the particles of Ice to  
be such at an angle of  $60^{\circ}$ . Particles of Metals  
such at angles. Wrought Iron is more compact  
malleable than cast by reason of the Particles  
being brought closer into contact & their  
disposition altered by the Hammer. No body  
contains a definitive quantity of Heat.  
Expansion is manifested on 1. Solid bodies, as  
Metals. 2. Inelastic fluids as Water, Oil &c.  
3. Elastic fluids as Air. Expansion & con-  
traction are the consequences of <sup>the application of</sup> Heat & Cold  
to almost all bodies. Iron & Regulus of Antimony  
expand by cooling after being melted. Polished  
bodies reflect almost all the Heat, & rough  
bodies absorb it more. Thermometers are Instru-  
ments used to ascertain the degrees of Heat &  
Cold. They are made of Air, Alcohol, Oil, Water,  
and Mercury. The bulb of a Thermometer should  
be an Oblate Spheroid. Dr. W. Wilson of Edin-  
burgh found that Air in the tube made no dif-  
ference. The bulb should not be too bright.  
In the graduation of Thermometers the heat of  
boiling water or  $212^{\circ}$  is the highest & that at  
which Water freezes or  $32^{\circ}$  is the lowest.

fixed  
point.  
and the



It has been frequently congealed.  
Water freezing in a globe of an inch Diameter  
exerts a force equal to 12700.  
It requires too large a scale. Ice is too easily  
congealed, & nullifies the tube.

Iron & Water take the same degree of Heat  
to heat them equally; which is the reason that  
Iron heated red hot is used plunged into water to  
ascertain the degree of heat the iron contains.

A piece of Ice blown upon by bellows will melt  
sooner than if it was not blown upon.

The imperfections of Thermometers are two viz  
1<sup>st</sup> too much time is required for ascertaining the  
degrees of Heat & Cold. 2<sup>nd</sup> They are limited i.e.  
there are degrees of heat too great to be measured  
Boiler measured by them.



[illegible]



Some Societies are made more easily, and are  
mixed with others, which are called mixed.  
In expansion there is a regular increase of  
solidity to the degree of heat applied, but  
in the transition is sudden. In the  
middle appears in an intermediate state of  
solidity & expansion. Some  
are of metals & alloys. By reason of their  
solidity of being reduced to their former  
state.

Some write that the  
the action of fire on account of this not  
conducting heat.



... the first layer of ...  
... renovation. But the  
... grass all  
... become frost.  
... evaporation of ...  
... ice & snow. ...  
... frozen. Citrus, ...  
... fruit &c. ...  
... This is remedied by covering.

... as by standing on a ...  
... like. Fluidity is the ...  
... of ...  
... of ...  
... of a solid body to a ...  
... its properties are not ...  
... is the reduction ...  
... of ...  
... from which it ...  
... is ...  
... water ...  
... is ...  
... is ...



[illegible]

Between the posterior  
and anterior than between the posterior  
and the middle. The head of a common  
1000 makes from the lot of 1000  
in 1000. 6000 & 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000.  
1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000.  
1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000.

The above chart shows the variation of the temperature of the water in the lake during the summer season. The temperature of the water in the lake is generally higher than the air temperature, and it increases as the season progresses.



[illegible]



A stream of air also passes over the surface  
the motion is so slow, & some bodies are below the  
level of the fluid, as in the case of the  
in others requires more heat, as the  
requires 5 times the length of time to dissipate  
water into vapour than is required for the  
dissipation of the same quantity of alcohol.

Of the heat required for the  
dissipation of the same quantity of  
alcohol, the heat required for the  
dissipation of the same quantity of  
alcohol is less than that required for the  
dissipation of the same quantity of  
alcohol.

The heat required for the  
dissipation of the same quantity of  
alcohol is always in proportion  
to the degree of heat the body is exposed to,  
the heat required in the body by the evaporation  
of the fluid, is proportional to the  
quantity of the material, & the  
heat. All bodies are capable of being  
dissipated.



...greater the heat  
...the more ...  
...it always produces  
...magnation  
...are sufficient for  
...because can ...  
...action ...

...are accounted for ...  
...sensible ...  
...are alone gradually  
...other substances ...  
...degree. Water can ...  
...by freezing. Water will freeze  
...by the evaporation of ...  
...in the water.

...the heat of the human body is the same  
...under the equator as under the  
...from 76° to 100°. On ...  
...without injuring the heat ...  
...the body ...  
...all bodies ...  
...the ...  
...with vapour  
...is ...  
...about ...



Inflammation is not general. The  
Fever is a class of bodies called inflammations.  
They are those which when taken from the  
A

Even V & 4 are said to have a resinous matter in  
the principle of inflammability it is more than  
the same in all bodies. It is called Phlogiston.  
It is pure principle & cause of flame, it is  
more the same as Electric fluid. It is light  
& much denser. Calcination is the cause  
Metals undergo by absorbing Phlogiston.  
The metals themselves are heavier than in their  
oxidized state. Their union with O<sub>2</sub> will not  
evaporate in a degree of heat below 300 or 400°.

It is a very common error to suppose that  
the metals are heavier than in their  
oxidized state. The union with O<sub>2</sub> will not  
evaporate in a degree of heat below 300 or 400°.



[illegible]



Bodies are said to effervesce, when they react  
rather with great violence & impetuosity  
containing some ferment, as in mixing Oxy. gen.  
the union of V. acid. Nitro. & ammonia with  
V. is an instance of effervescence.

However says, effluvia in the solution, so  
this is a cold effluvia.  
The solid body is retained, as it  
is, that it remains there in a permanent  
state.



The first of these is the fact that the  
 body is not a simple mass, but is  
 composed of many different parts, each of  
 which has its own life and activity. The  
 body is not a mere collection of atoms, but  
 is a living organism, capable of growth,  
 development, and change. The body is  
 not a static entity, but is in a constant  
 state of flux, with new cells being  
 constantly added and old ones being  
 removed. The body is not a passive  
 recipient of external influences, but is  
 an active participant in the process of  
 life. The body is not a mere vessel for  
 the soul, but is an integral part of the  
 whole. The body is not a mere machine,  
 but is a living organism, capable of  
 feeling, thinking, and acting. The body  
 is not a mere collection of organs, but  
 is a unified whole, with each part  
 contributing to the life of the whole. The  
 body is not a mere collection of cells, but  
 is a living organism, capable of growth,  
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 development, and change.



Evaporation is the <sup>the</sup> removal of the <sup>99</sup> volatile  
part of a body. Crystallization  
is the conversion of a body into a certain  
form, <sup>more or less regular</sup> crystalline. Precipitation is the separation  
of a solid body from its medium by  
the addition of another body. Distillation is  
the separation of a liquid, distilled from any  
substance, which again when the solvent  
is removed, is distilled again.



[illegible]



Reaction of one body on another is effected by solution, Evaporation & fusion.

The apparatus of pneumatic chemistry is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the generation of gases. 2. The apparatus for the collection of gases. 3. The apparatus for the analysis of gases. 4. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases. The apparatus for the generation of gases is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the generation of gases from acids and salts. 2. The apparatus for the generation of gases from metals and acids. 3. The apparatus for the generation of gases from organic substances. The apparatus for the collection of gases is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the collection of gases by downward displacement of water. 2. The apparatus for the collection of gases by upward displacement of water. 3. The apparatus for the collection of gases by displacement of oil of vitriol. The apparatus for the analysis of gases is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the analysis of gases by combustion. 2. The apparatus for the analysis of gases by absorption. 3. The apparatus for the analysis of gases by reduction. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases by combustion. 2. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases by absorption. 3. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases by reduction.

The apparatus for the generation of gases from acids and salts is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the generation of gases from acids and salts in a retort. 2. The apparatus for the generation of gases from acids and salts in a flask. 3. The apparatus for the generation of gases from acids and salts in a bottle. The apparatus for the generation of gases from metals and acids is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the generation of gases from metals and acids in a retort. 2. The apparatus for the generation of gases from metals and acids in a flask. 3. The apparatus for the generation of gases from metals and acids in a bottle. The apparatus for the generation of gases from organic substances is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the generation of gases from organic substances in a retort. 2. The apparatus for the generation of gases from organic substances in a flask. 3. The apparatus for the generation of gases from organic substances in a bottle. The apparatus for the collection of gases by downward displacement of water is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the collection of gases by downward displacement of water in a retort. 2. The apparatus for the collection of gases by downward displacement of water in a flask. 3. The apparatus for the collection of gases by downward displacement of water in a bottle. The apparatus for the collection of gases by upward displacement of water is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the collection of gases by upward displacement of water in a retort. 2. The apparatus for the collection of gases by upward displacement of water in a flask. 3. The apparatus for the collection of gases by upward displacement of water in a bottle. The apparatus for the collection of gases by displacement of oil of vitriol is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the collection of gases by displacement of oil of vitriol in a retort. 2. The apparatus for the collection of gases by displacement of oil of vitriol in a flask. 3. The apparatus for the collection of gases by displacement of oil of vitriol in a bottle. The apparatus for the analysis of gases by combustion is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the analysis of gases by combustion in a retort. 2. The apparatus for the analysis of gases by combustion in a flask. 3. The apparatus for the analysis of gases by combustion in a bottle. The apparatus for the analysis of gases by absorption is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the analysis of gases by absorption in a retort. 2. The apparatus for the analysis of gases by absorption in a flask. 3. The apparatus for the analysis of gases by absorption in a bottle. The apparatus for the analysis of gases by reduction is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the analysis of gases by reduction in a retort. 2. The apparatus for the analysis of gases by reduction in a flask. 3. The apparatus for the analysis of gases by reduction in a bottle. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases by combustion is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases by combustion in a retort. 2. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases by combustion in a flask. 3. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases by combustion in a bottle. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases by absorption is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases by absorption in a retort. 2. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases by absorption in a flask. 3. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases by absorption in a bottle. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases by reduction is divided into three parts. 1. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases by reduction in a retort. 2. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases by reduction in a flask. 3. The apparatus for the synthesis of gases by reduction in a bottle.

Black Lead vessels bear the most fire.



Effective Attraction

is formed by the mixture of several

ingredients in a particular order

and in a particular manner

formed by the mixture of several

ingredients in a particular order

and in a particular manner

formed by the mixture of several

ingredients in a particular order

and in a particular manner

formed by the mixture of several

ingredients in a particular order

and in a particular manner

formed by the mixture of several

ingredients in a particular order

and in a particular manner

formed by the mixture of several

ingredients in a particular order

and in a particular manner

formed by the mixture of several

ingredients in a particular order

and in a particular manner



The Heat of Fermentation is 110°

1. 1. 1.

Leet. 111. Additions are made

to substances in distillation, both to  
accelerate & promote the volatilization & also  
to rectify, 3<sup>rd</sup> promote their union by more  
vigorous divisions the parts of the body.  
The water is the most common & is  
used in a great part. By Concoction the  
essentials are separated, decoction is  
so named because, in consequence of  
heat & rectification, the volatile parts  
are partly the same used in  
the deprivation of distillation & in  
the same & various modes. For  
the distillation of the volatile parts  
the most common is the most



The vessels which are situated in the  
 body are of two kinds, some are  
 called arteries, and some veins.  
 The arteries are made of a  
 substance called the tunica  
 arterialis, and are of a  
 round shape. The veins are  
 made of a substance called the  
 tunica venalis, and are of a  
 flattened shape. The arteries  
 are of a red color, and the  
 veins are of a blue color.  
 The arteries are of a  
 larger size than the veins,  
 and they are of a different  
 shape. The arteries are of a  
 round shape, and the veins  
 are of a flattened shape.  
 The arteries are of a red  
 color, and the veins are of a  
 blue color. The arteries are  
 of a larger size than the  
 veins, and they are of a  
 different shape. The arteries  
 are of a round shape, and  
 the veins are of a flattened  
 shape. The arteries are of a  
 red color, and the veins are  
 of a blue color.



distillatio per ascensum. The next  
thing above, the vapour will rise  
into a condensing vessel, full of water  
which is called a receiver. In this mode, in our  
distillatio per ascensum, the vapour will rise  
into the receiver. The vessel placed  
below the receiver is called the mother. In  
the first process we use the Still, which  
consists of 4. The cucurbit or body of the still  
the matter for distillation, or water in which is  
immersed a vessel of the same name  
called the mother. The matter is put in the  
Still. These vessels are of a round  
shape and very deep. The first is 1  
foot, & the second 2 feet. The capital  
is a part of this apparatus in which  
is a neck. At the side of the capital is a pipe  
communicating with it, called the back. At  
the bottom of the back is a small  
pipe in which near the bottom is placed the  
cock. This vessel contains cold water to cool  
the vapour in the capital the water  
when it is warm is let out by the cock  
into a tub. This is the use of the Still.  
The first of which is connected to the capital  
capital. This is a long pipe with  
a bucket and cold water. The bottom  
of the bucket is in the Still and the water  
in the bucket is cold.



...of the ... are ...  
... of the ...  
... of the ...

I have been thinking of you  
 and wondering how you are getting on.  
 I hope you are well and happy.  
 I have been very busy lately  
 but I will write to you soon.  
 I am your affectionate friend,  
 Mary.

They are generally heterogeneous particles of  
 various kinds, entering into their composition.  
 Earth is composed of Water, Salt & Acids. Water  
 has in its composition air & earth & water. Salt  
 are white, transparent, fusible bodies, that  
 are soluble in water in a certain degree, & are  
 dissolved by heat. It is increased in the solution of  
 salt by water. The solution of salt in water  
 generates either heat or cold; the crystalline salt  
 of the deliquescent salt is dissolved. Heat of salt  
 Vitriol is added to a saturated solution of salt  
 common. The more it is capable of dissolving in  
 a small portion of water in the same salt. The  
 salt Vitriol they differ in degree of solubility  
 of solubility. Hot & cold water dissolve an  
 equal quantity of common salt. The latter  
 the water, the more is dissolved of salt with heat  
 common salt. It is required to dissolve salt  
 the solubility differs in the following order.

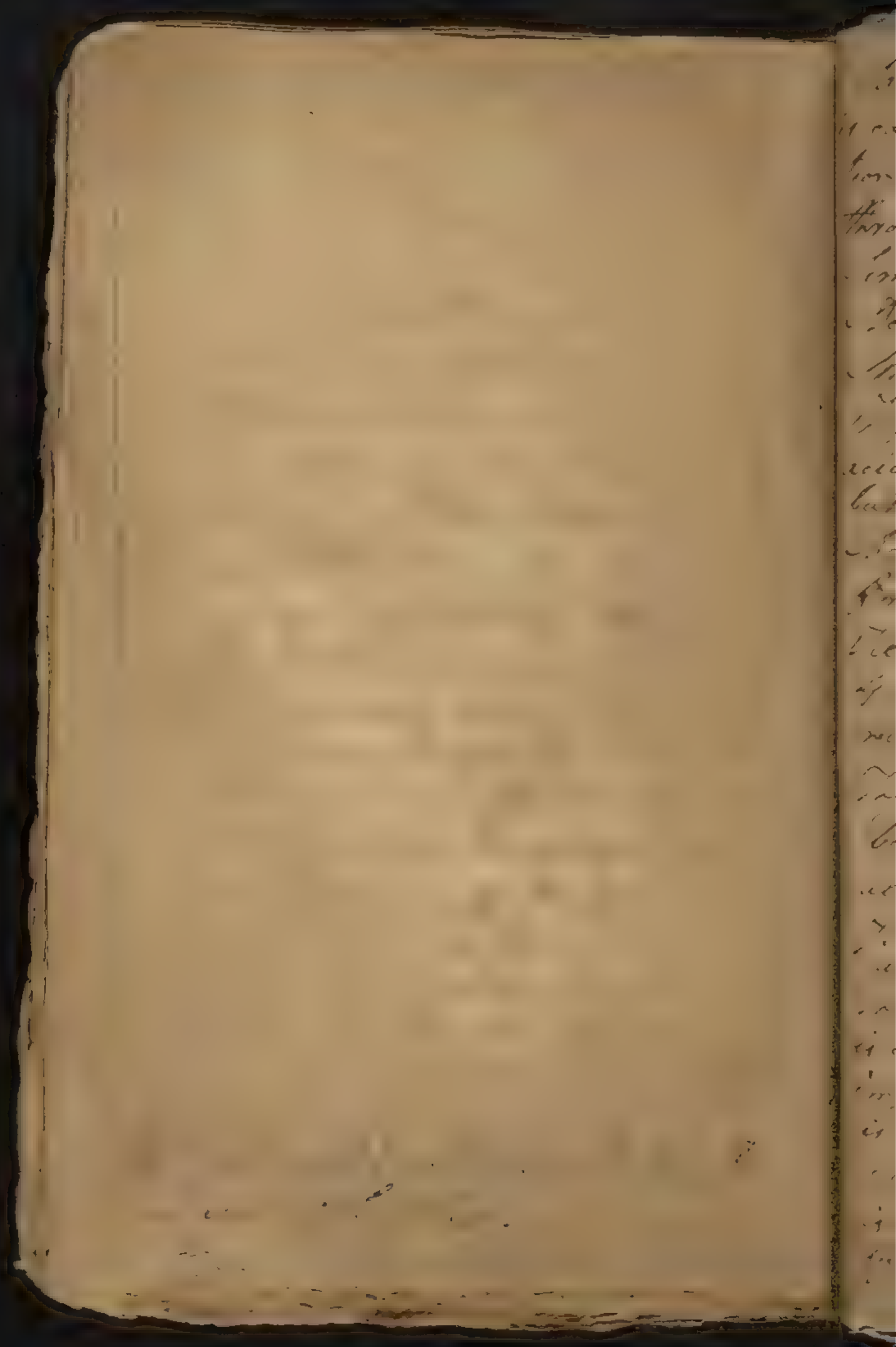






[illegible]







When exposed to air becomes powdery, this  
is called, spontaneous calcination; descrip-  
tion is the crackling that salt makes, when  
thrown into fire. Salt are divided into  
Simple & Compound. The simple into  
Acids & Alkalies. The acids into ~~the~~ <sup>three</sup> ~~three~~  
Mineral, <sup>the</sup> Animal, & the Mineral into  
Nitric, Vitreous, & Phosphoric; the latter  
acid is called by Bergman; also the Peric,  
but not properly. The properties of the Mineral  
Acids are as follows. viz. 1<sup>st</sup> Volatility, 2<sup>nd</sup> Attraction  
for water, 3<sup>rd</sup> Cold is generated on their dissolving  
in water, 4<sup>th</sup> Heat on their mixture with water,  
5<sup>th</sup> Red colour is striking on their mixture  
with Syr. Viol. or any Vegetable Juice. 6<sup>th</sup>  
They effervesce with Alkalies; this is occasioned  
by the escape of fixed air, as perfectly exerts a  
vitale & effervesces. 7<sup>th</sup> They are corrosive.  
8<sup>th</sup> They impart a sour taste to the tongue,  
9<sup>th</sup> <sup>are</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>acid</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>combined</sup> <sup>with</sup> <sup>Iron</sup>,  
is colourless & transparent, not inflammable,  
improperly called Oil, but the sensation of oil  
is occasioned by its dissolving the unctuous  
substance at the end of the finger, which  
is fire in great abundance. 10<sup>th</sup> It is not distilled  
by great Heat; it boils with several 100<sup>th</sup> parts



the specific gravity of C. Nitro is 1.14  
2.0 or 3.0, nearly double according to the  
concentration.  
It is used in Diving, Breathing, & the  
in the solution of Sal. G. Lab.

There are some elementary bodies in the  
air, such as the one known as Chlorine  
and Nitrogen, which are not very common  
bodies.

The vit. acid is produced in the  
and it becomes black directly in  
quantity. Chlorine gas contains



the most powerful. It is  
in with calcareous earth, it forms a limenite  
with the crystalline, showing a sort of  
calcareous, by some called a strachite  
which is a sort of limenite. It is a  
black like tar, which causes it to look black  
It made transparent again by boiling  
It unites with sulphur & phosphorus forms  
a light, which is an instance of the most  
extraordinary change & modification in all the  
minerals. Mixed with Oil of Sassafras it turns  
it black like Tar, with Turpentine. Heat  
it fumes away. It dissolves all the metals  
Gold; it requires being mixed with water to  
dissolve Iron & Zinc; being highly concen-  
trated it dissolves copper; it must be diluted to  
dissolve the rest. The Strachite here always  
has an acid in it. Their water always in the  
spring in the hottest & driest times. It is  
mixed with water cont. calcareous earth, causes  
a precipitation which is limenite. It is acid com-  
bined with the generated acid. It is called solution  
with water heat it is called a strachite.















[illegible]







on the 1st of April, 1841, at 10 o'clock

the son arrived at 11 o'clock from Mexico

and the daughter arrived at 12 o'clock

at 1 o'clock the son arrived at 2 o'clock

at 3 o'clock the son arrived at 4 o'clock

at 5 o'clock the son arrived at 6 o'clock

at 7 o'clock the son arrived at 8 o'clock

at 9 o'clock the son arrived at 10 o'clock

at 11 o'clock the son arrived at 12 o'clock

at 1 o'clock the son arrived at 2 o'clock

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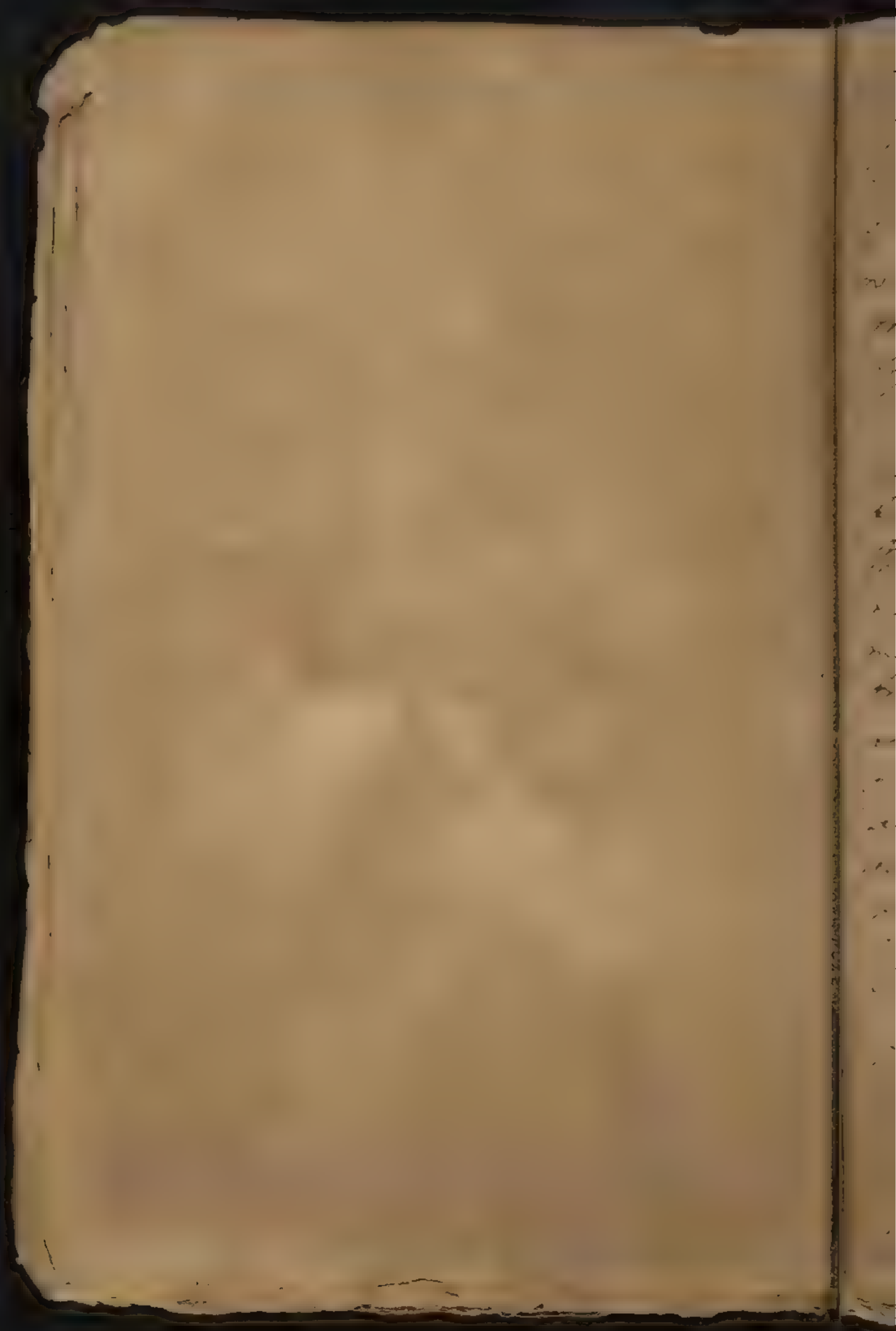
at 3 o'clock the son arrived at 4 o'clock



... acid is produced by decomposition; these  
... by adding either Nitrous or Nitric,  
... of their greater attraction ...  
... but the Nitric acid is more ...  
... cause it is less ... — The ...  
... water is at 10 to 12, i.e. the ...







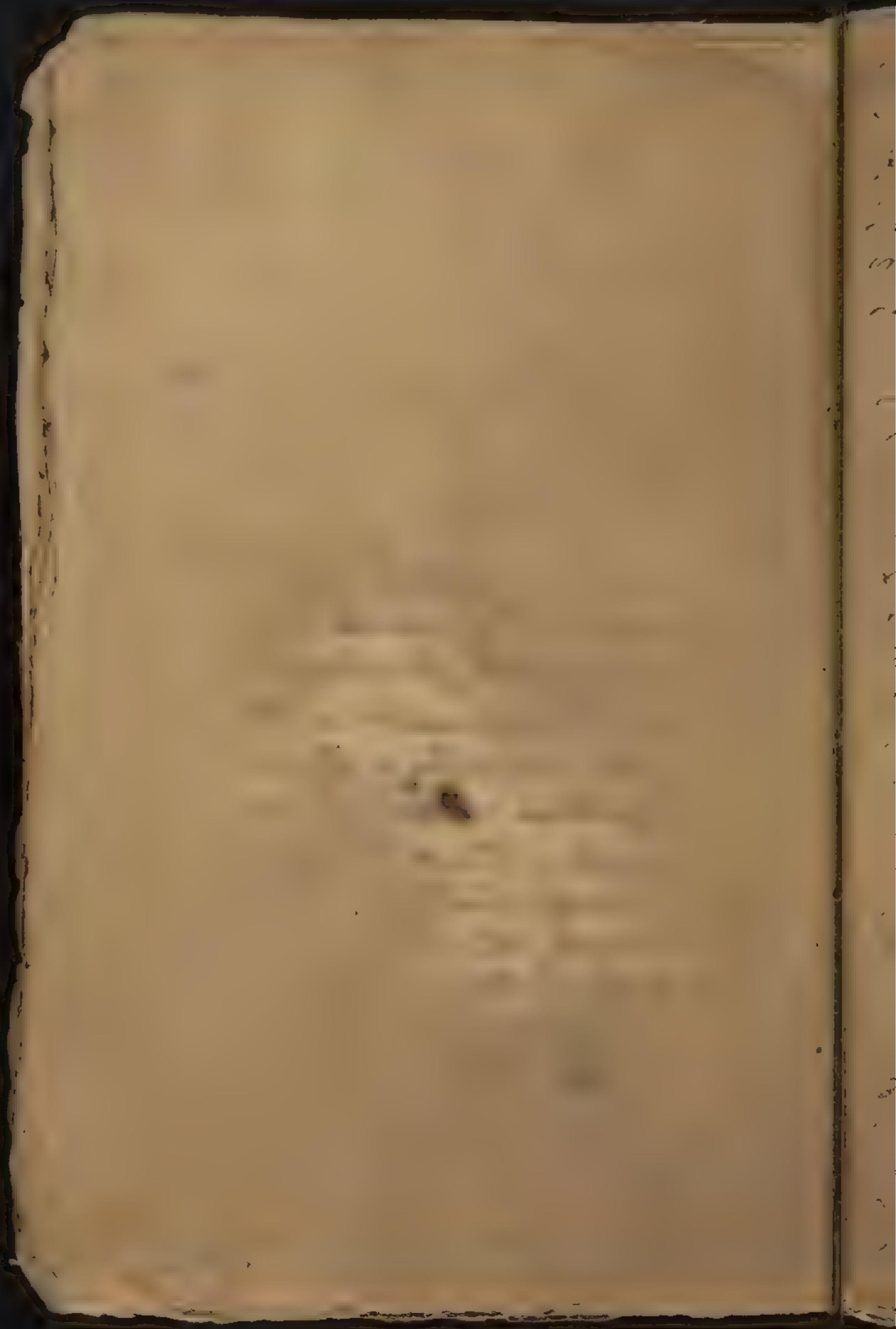
[illegible]



total or concentrated King is total in doing able.

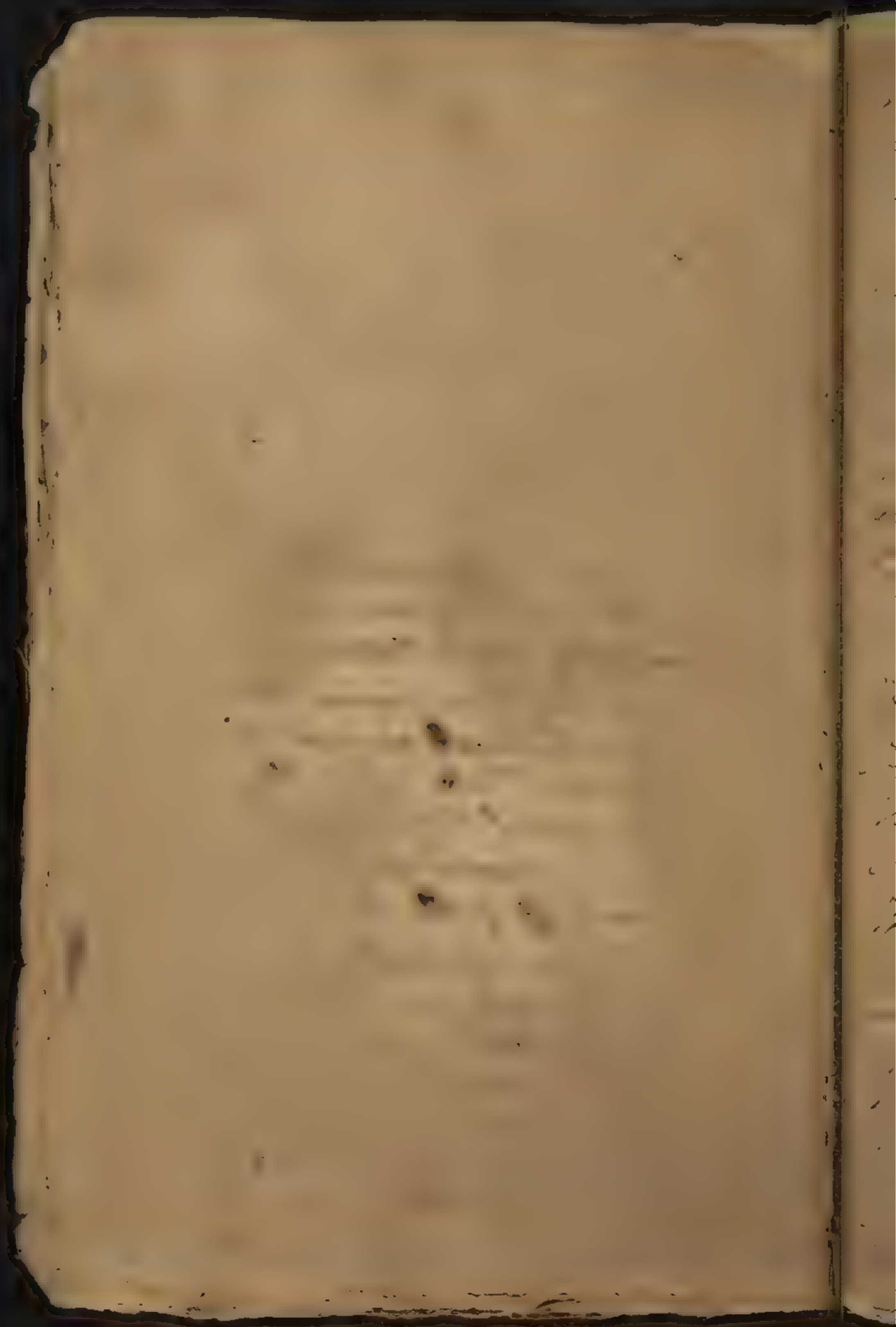






[illegible]





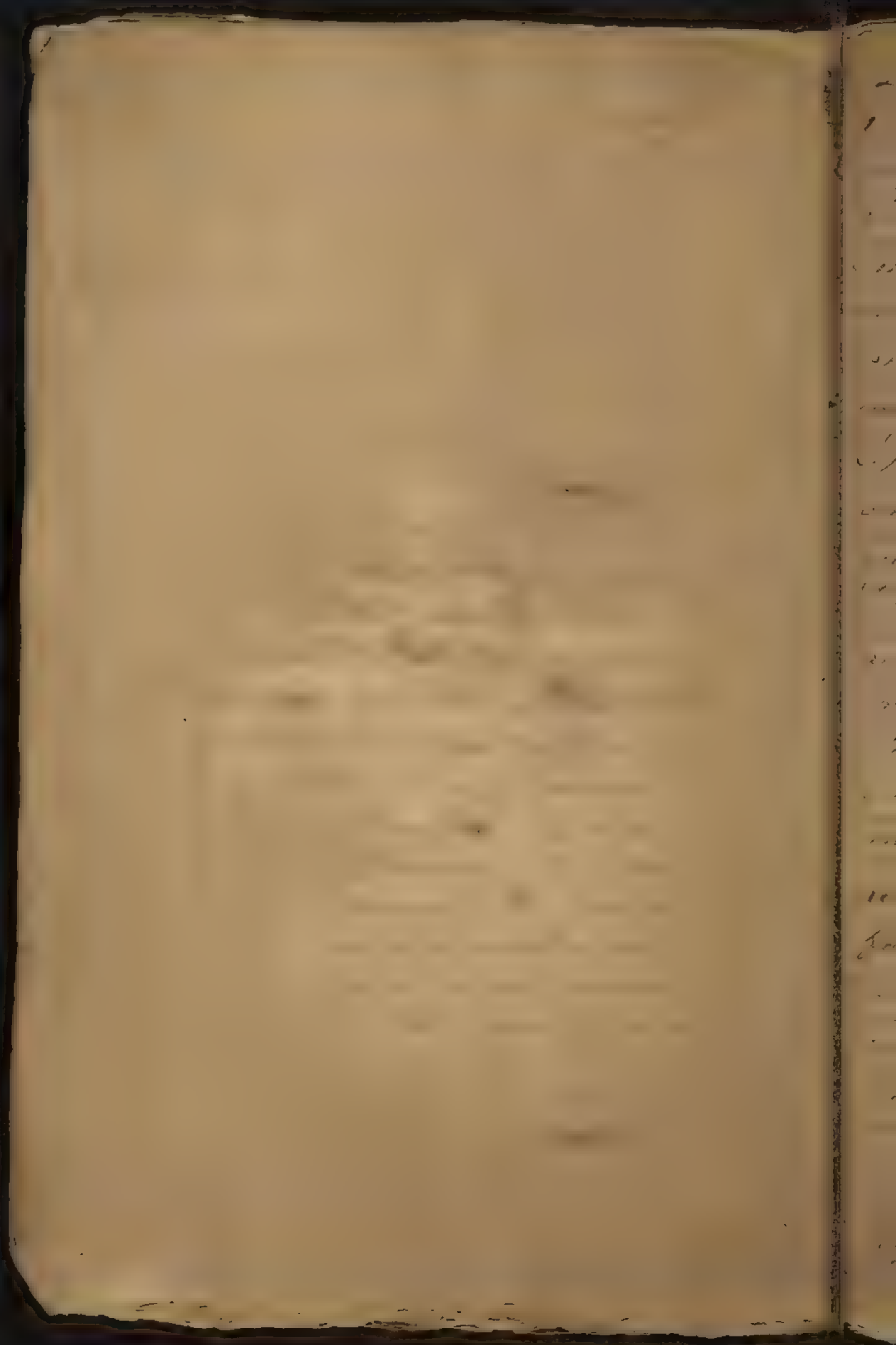
[illegible]



The most important thing in the world is the  
 human mind. It is the only thing that can  
 be improved. It is the only thing that can  
 be made better. It is the only thing that can  
 be made more useful. It is the only thing that  
 can be made more powerful. It is the only thing  
 that can be made more beautiful. It is the only  
 thing that can be made more perfect. It is the  
 only thing that can be made more complete. It  
 is the only thing that can be made more  
 perfect. It is the only thing that can be made  
 more complete. It is the only thing that can  
 be made more perfect. It is the only thing that  
 can be made more complete. It is the only thing  
 that can be made more perfect. It is the only  
 thing that can be made more complete. It is the  
 only thing that can be made more perfect. It is  
 the only thing that can be made more complete.

[illegible]





[illegible]





[illegible]



*[Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

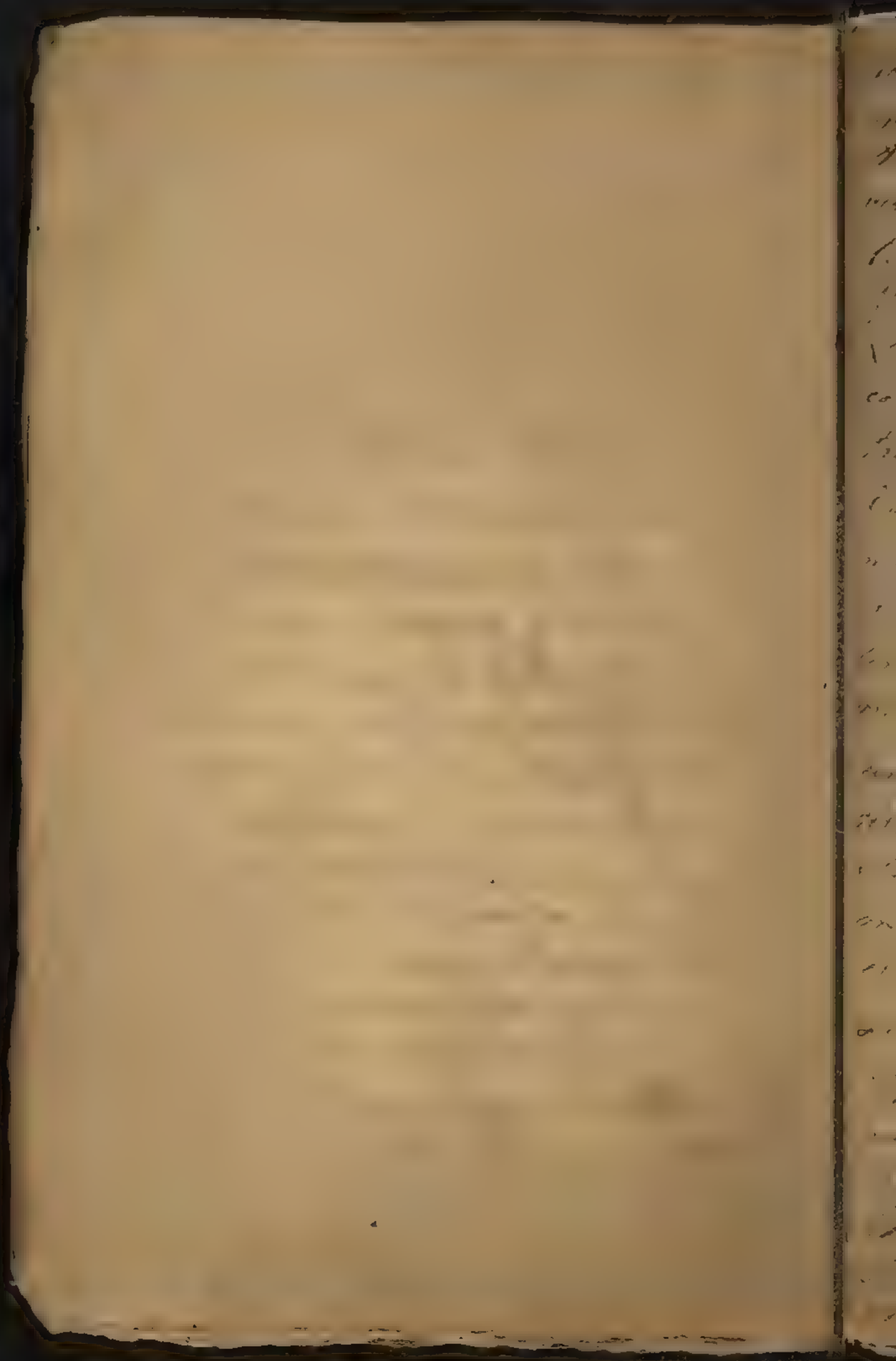
[illegible]











[illegible]





It promotes the fusion of the silk, but most  
essentially in this state: & the same solution  
most intimately inter-composed, in which  
which it forms an <sup>equal</sup> level of all fibres.  
In this manner, it is used in the preparation of  
all animal substances. It removes films  
from the eyes & is a much greater assistance  
for inorganic than organic bodies: dissolves  
silica & is used in Gonorrhea in the first  
stage. dissolves Orogenous particles, & is used  
in the treatment, as the colour of sand is removed  
from the foreign Orogenous particles  
which tinge it. Gold & Silver is dissolved  
in it with which they are interwoven, by  
throwing them into a solution of caustic alkali  
which dissolves the silk being an animal  
substance, & suffers the Gold & Silver to precipitate.  
It is obtained by distillation with  
Charcoal, by calcining Tartar, & from  
the ashes of Vegetables. It is used in the  
treatment of the gonorrhea in the first stage  
in which it is used with a decoction of the  
necessary, & is used in the treatment of  
the gonorrhea in the presence of the  
necessary, & is used in the treatment of the



[illegible]

[illegible]



which moves position in relation to the  
distant appearance to the eye, & it  
is the result of the fact that the  
motion is not in a straight line, but  
in a curve, & the change in the state  
of the object, thereby causing it to be  
perceived as the same, & it is the  
motion which the sensitive eye perceives.  
Now that Salt is composed of two  
parts, an acid & an alkali, forming a  
neutral acid, not making of the salt  
itself, even when a certain amount of  
alkali is present, like the ceasing of differences, & the  
union of the elements; it is the same  
as the case of the alkali; 2. figure, & it  
is the distance of the particles  
from each other. The latter is the  
more elastic, & it is a layer in  
the atmosphere, or in the  
medium, & it is the alkali  
is needed from the air, because the salt  
is the natural state of the  
matter, & it is the same  
as the case of the alkali.





The original of the common are, in the list  
of the remarkable number.

[illegible]



[illegible]

Vitre & sulphur digested melted in a  
pew. The residue is left in the Vitre  
and is dissolved & the remainder is a  
compound of Vitre & Sulphur.

Vitre with soft sulphur joints at the  
top. It never acts in itself. The  
residue made red hot. There is a living fire  
easily made, for example, it is used that  
serves for the regeneration of

kingdom; but there is no such thing in  
animal. Vitre is the basis of all  
things containing; of which the prin-  
cipal is Powder. Gun-Powder is a com-  
pound of Sulphur, Charcoal, & Vitre, in

proportions are viz. 75 parts of Vitre, 15  
parts of Charcoal; & 10 parts of Sulphur.  
The Vitre should be as pure as possible; for  
the goodness of the Powder depends on it.  
The charcoal should be from the best

in London of the diff. parts should be at  
least as good. Glazed powder is a  
compound of Vitre & Sulphur, & is used  
in the same manner as Gun-Powder.



the unremovable parts remaining after  
the explosion, good powder should be very  
expensive. The explosion of nitroning is the  
escape of the gas from the mineral.  
The small amount of gas explosion of powder  
is that of the air. It is not so much as  
the powder, the more there is, the more  
the powder is more volatile, more the con-  
solidated parts not to be well incorporated.  
The powder is more volatile in explosion & is  
more volatile & sudden. Vapour of any thing  
in a mixture, it is composed of 3 parts of saltpetre  
& 1 of Sal. tart. Its explosion  
is owing to the escape of the gas from  
the salt. Nitre is dissolved in seven  
times its weight of water. It is little  
action on vegetables & metals or animals, it  
is more a red colour & preserves them from  
corruption. It is a matter of little use  
in medicine. Nitre seldom produces it  
in a live, it is more like a source of heat,  
it is used in the preparation of the powder  
of gunpowder. It is a good medicine

It is a stone in India some say  
being of the same. It is a mineral  
found native adhering to Rocks. in cold  
Vine. It made in Russia & Germany in  
Leather. It is found under this forest,  
which is a fine wood & tree. It made also  
from the sublimation of Silver. It is set, in tables,  
the same for use as a liant for chert and  
kind of stone masonry, by accumulation of  
a heat covering it & suffering it to putrefy.  
The Stone produced in this manner is very  
pure & adulterated with. Common salt, it must  
be dissolved in boiling water, filtered & evaporated,  
the common salt will chrysalidize  
with a boiling heat, which must be carefully  
taken out as fast as crystallized; the Stone  
must collect only by cold & Rest. This must  
be repeated three times to get the purest Stone.  
Stone put by itself on clayey ground will  
grow it grows, but mixed with lime stone,  
it will not, except this putrefaction, increased  
by a long time, by watering it & the  
from them. - It will in some cases  
be found in some places. It is a mineral  
which is found in some places. It is a mineral  
which will not dissolve in water & is not used.



1. 17. Common in Tarnen of Norway &  
etc.

Common. It is most common in some  
with a little at the end of some, which  
from the acid of the soil. It is  
very common in some of the  
plants - lined by water, the water is  
common in some.

1. 18. Common in some with no leafy red part.

Dec 15 1877

The following is a list of the names of the  
 persons who have been appointed to the  
 various committees of the Board of  
 Directors of the City of New York  
 for the year 1898.



[illegible]

[illegible]



1. The first of these is the fact that the  
 2. the same, and the same, and the same  
 3. the same, and the same, and the same  
 4. the same, and the same, and the same

I have been thinking of you very much lately  
 and wondering how you are getting on. I hope  
 you are well and happy. I have been very busy  
 lately but I have managed to find some time  
 to write you. I have been thinking of you  
 very much lately and wondering how you are  
 getting on. I hope you are well and happy.  
 I have been very busy lately but I have  
 managed to find some time to write you. I  
 have been thinking of you very much lately  
 and wondering how you are getting on. I  
 hope you are well and happy. I have been  
 very busy lately but I have managed to find  
 some time to write you. I have been thinking  
 of you very much lately and wondering how  
 you are getting on. I hope you are well and  
 happy. I have been very busy lately but I  
 have managed to find some time to write you.

The first of these is the fact that the  
 population of the country is increasing  
 rapidly. This is due to a number of  
 causes, including the fact that the  
 country is fertile and the climate is  
 healthy. The second is the fact that  
 the country is rich in minerals and  
 has a large number of mines. The  
 third is the fact that the country is  
 well situated for trade and commerce.  
 The fourth is the fact that the  
 country is well governed and the  
 people are happy and contented.

[illegible]



in nature is important in all  
instances of it, in which the same  
more. It is said by the French that  
it is without reason by nature of the  
nature of the same. It is of course  
in the same. This is the best description  
of the French. It is at common  
a kind of 4 methods viz. 1. Congelation  
which the aqueous part is frozen & the same  
remain a little bottom. 2. Evaporation the water  
is the heat of the sun. 3. By the heat of  
fire as in the case of the salt. It is known  
in to carry it, which it does by coagulation  
in the heat, entangling the impurities  
which are on the surface from whence it is  
called Boiled Salt. Sal. Gem. which  
Rock Salt. The third may be saturated by  
the absorption of the aqueous part of sea water  
in immersing the body in it. Glaciers. This  
is the only substance known to precipitate  
sal. com. which it does considerably. By  
evaporating the water by the exposure of it  
and very much divided to a thin air.  
Hence it is known by evaporating the sea  
water on a larger surface to the action of the

is increased in quantity & thus supplies  
the water when wanted. till it is  
dissolved in the water in the same manner  
salt; in cold water more readily in hot than  
in cold water & in long artificial. It is  
in water & in mixture as salt. Com.



Lect. 16. Sal. Immor. is a compound  
of muriatic acid & Sol. Alkali. It comes  
down in concave convex cakes, the convex surface  
is of a brown dirty colour, <sup>gummy</sup> the concave or concave  
surface is much more smooth. It is volatile  
in a degree of heat which is that of distillation.  
The acid decomposes it, but is by the alkali  
or both acid, & by the several alkalis as in making  
Sol. Alkali. The pure lime is also more Sol.  
Alkali. It is procured than of last time  
is added by reason of the former containing  
much of the acid, which the latter is purer.  
When a vit. acid is added, are there no signs  
to continue the steam of both, but these signs  
are necessary to the generator. The vit. acid  
is consumed towards the end of the process for  
burning the matter salt of sulphur. Sal.  
Immor. is a compound with decompose Sal.  
Immor. What is the attraction for Chloris  
Acid. 100 parts of 32 parts of vit. Acid  
will be one of Sal. Immor. The Muriatic  
Acid, it contains sulphur, Silver, Copper  
Iron, Lead, & Mercury, & various  
other things. It is a compound of vit. Acid  
with the Muriatic Acid, & with the vit. Acid  
itself. It is a compound of vit. Acid  
with the Muriatic Acid, & with the vit. Acid

These are prepared by solution without heat.  
Sol. In water mixed with water generally  
20 of colic. Deliquesces in moisture.

It derives its name from the temple of Asclepius  
at Isonnia, in whose neighbourhood it was  
first made. It is not native, as supposed by  
the ancients, but always artificial. It  
is sometimes recommended near the same  
place. It is obtained from wood which contains that  
acid; & from fuel in Egypt, which is the  
country of Animals. This is sublimed into  
large glass globes, at the top of which there is  
conical in Cakes & assumes the form of a  
star brought to us; the newest are taken  
to get at the salt. There are several holes in  
the glass for the escape of the vapours & a  
vent a Manufactory of it in Scotland near  
Edinburgh. It is obtained in four ways, as  
the other Nitrates, mutatis mutandis. 1st.  
It is decomposed by heat & the more  
volatile acids. It has no action on Earth. It  
dissolves in solution of in water. It has  
no action on Metals; it is always at hand  
It is used to give something, quick  
silver & mercury. It acts in the  
two first cases by the fire & in the second by the





D. Baden <sup>the alkali & acid</sup> judiciously gives it in order  
that the Effluvia may go on in the  
Stomach. The following method is the best.  
Mix some grains of the vol. alkali with as  
much flour or fine powder of Liebig's salt.  
the conserve of roses in a bottle which give  
it soon as may be, & immediately throw down  
upon it a little handful of a mixture of  
lime or lemon juice diluted with spirit.  
water & sweetened with sugar. The prepa-  
ration of the Stomach or the common water  
that gradual heat makes it thick like  
syrup, which is used with success to dis-  
cuss the more. It does not remarkably on  
cancer or chelids; it is always artificial.

White salt or de Saignette from St. Paul  
Paris, name is composed by intense heat.  
The salt is incapable of fusion; it is de-  
composed by Vinegar & the three elements  
which it contains being decomposed by the acid  
of the stomach frequently disagrees the  
stomach, in not moving the organs.  
It is easily in water; it is artificial.

It is in large, irregular, transparent  
crystals. It is not converted into a mass



It also is found at it its properties are  
may be dissolved in water, & crystallize;  
The crystals have the same properties  
exactly that they had before. It decom-  
poses by the M. P. Nitrous, Muratic & Phos-  
phoric acids. It acts on the Earthen & Glass  
in softening them. It is soluble in Al-  
cohol by heat which after water burns with  
a green green flame. It is used as a flux  
in soldering. It dissolves in 30 times its  
weight of water. It is brought from the  
East Indies & is purchased in Holland.  
It is artificial, & made from Sal. Mag. & Sal. sub-  
stances are placed on V. P. clay, & suffered  
to remain together for years or 2. in which  
time an acid is formed that corrodes the clay,  
thus the salt is formed impure. & when with  
impurities we know not. — Large  
crystals are formed from its solu-  
tion in Lime water, & small ones in  
rain water.

It is also used in the preparation of  
salts, & in the preparation of  
many other salts.

[illegible]



1844

Sept 1st. The first time we have  
seen a white bird in the  
country of the river in the  
state of New York in the  
fall of 1844. It was seen  
at the mouth of the river.

It was seen at the mouth of the  
river in the fall of 1844.

It was seen at the mouth of the  
river in the fall of 1844.

It was seen at the mouth of the  
river in the fall of 1844.

It was seen at the mouth of the  
river in the fall of 1844.

It was seen at the mouth of the  
river in the fall of 1844.

It was seen at the mouth of the  
river in the fall of 1844.

Earth. lat. 17th

They are found which are not soluble in  
water, are found in the great table of the  
planet, but in the great table of the planet.

They are found in the great table of the planet.  
They are found in the great table of the planet.  
They are found in the great table of the planet.

The table are inclined to the north & south  
in the table. This is the great table of the planet.  
The table are inclined to the north & south  
in the table. This is the great table of the planet.

The table are inclined to the north & south  
in the table. This is the great table of the planet.  
The table are inclined to the north & south  
in the table. This is the great table of the planet.

The table are inclined to the north & south  
in the table. This is the great table of the planet.  
The table are inclined to the north & south  
in the table. This is the great table of the planet.

The table are inclined to the north & south  
in the table. This is the great table of the planet.  
The table are inclined to the north & south  
in the table. This is the great table of the planet.



The sample is a mixture of  
the material which has been used,  
and some are being made up of  
the same from the same source.  
The small test one of the same  
material as the other three, but  
it is not so good as the others.  
The first two are by the same  
method, the third by a different  
method. The first two are  
the best, the third is the worst.  
The first two are the best, the  
third is the worst. The first two  
are the best, the third is the  
worst. The first two are the  
best, the third is the worst.

The first of these is the fact that the  
 atmosphere is not a perfect vacuum. It  
 contains a certain amount of air, and  
 this air is not perfectly dry. It contains  
 a certain amount of water vapor, and  
 this water vapor is not perfectly dry.  
 It contains a certain amount of  
 other gases, and these gases are not  
 perfectly dry. The atmosphere is  
 a mixture of these gases, and the  
 mixture is not perfectly dry. The  
 atmosphere is a mixture of these  
 gases, and the mixture is not  
 perfectly dry. The atmosphere is  
 a mixture of these gases, and the  
 mixture is not perfectly dry.



That is in its most elegant form. It is  
 boiled with 4 lb sugar & 1 lb lime, & is  
 clarified by 1 lb blood & the whites of  
 eggs. It is then put into vessels, & is  
 maintained with water in placidation,  
 which remains on it till it is dry, or  
 till it is over the water & is then  
 in sugar & is then the very best of  
 the lime & the acid of sugar, carried  
 out. The lime is added to neutralize the re-  
 sidual acid that would prevent the  
 acid crystallizing. It is then put in  
 a pan heated 96°. Leaf sugar is made  
 by boiling the syrup over again & clarifying  
 it. The goodness of the Leaf sugar  
 depends on the nature & quality of the  
 sugar, 2. the nature of the clay  
 3. the nature of the clarifier. 4.  
 the number of times it is boiled. Double  
 refined Leaf sugar is often boiled, & is  
 finer & clearer than the other kind. Gages  
 utilization depends on the destruction of  
 the acid & is governed by the nature of  
 the sugar. It is very much affected  
 by the nature of the clarifier, & the  
 nature of the reduction. It is very much  
 affected by the nature of the sugar.

... of all beds is almost ...  
... which is not in itself, but  
... the ground by causing an ac-  
... of a manuring prin<sup>le</sup> from the vege-  
... it is mixed with. It is very pernicious  
... on clay or ground or any other  
... vegetables to action, as it is not clear  
... the good quality of the ground, but it is  
... vegetables it has not but it is  
... action & the generation of a saline or other  
... manure. Too much lime is not  
... there should be neither more nor less than  
... enough to action the quant<sup>y</sup> of vegetables  
... it is mixed with. Forty Bushels is the  
... quantity for an acre of common  
... for an acre of 100, is not more  
... the more need to be used. The more  
... comes. A little dung mixed with  
... Earths are divided into Chalk, Lime,  
... Marble, Marble, calcined bones & other  
... Calculus, Sparre, Salacities, &c.  
... Colic, Zooliths, &c. & c. &c.  
... 112. The - Lime is found in the  
... Earth of some times on the surface. Chalk  
... is found in large quantities in the  
... is the primary earth, from which Flint  
... is made. The difference of the colour is



owing to the animal & Vegetable sub-  
stances with which it's mixed. Marble  
is composed of Lime, clay & sand. It  
is formed from its mixture with  
nitric acid. It is found in strata 50 or 60 feet  
thick & very beautiful, which depends on the  
lime it contains. Marble lies in strata  
in the Earth; in Italy & the Tians of Paris  
chiefly. It forms a telenite with nitric acid  
when it acts only in powder. Iron  
is proved to be in the Marble from its  
striking an ink with a decoction of Galls.  
A good deal formed from shells, which  
scarcely appears from rubbing it with oil.  
It's black, yellow, red, white & blue,  
mixed & figured. The best is in Paris  
or else in the Levant. A hard or al-  
carnous earth, is found in a leafy, granu-  
lar, chry stallized, or rhomboid & cubic.

Mill hills is in transparent chry-  
stals & found in the hollows of Mountains, caves  
& caverns resembling ice, formed by water  
washing together calcareous particles min-  
ned in the earth of Mountains.

*Phlegma* composed of Vegetables &  
stony matter. Theifications of Vegetables.  
*Lactum* composed of Animal matters &  
stony concretions. Bones of animals are  
calcareous. The chief is Human calculus.  
*Stilla* is found in the joints of Gouty  
people; it is of consequence not of cause of  
the Gout. *Magnesia alba* is of a cal-  
careous Nature. It was formerly made  
of the mixture of Nitre which is com-  
posed of the Nit. acid & calcareous earth; by  
adding fixed alkali the *Magnesia* or calc.  
earth fell to the bottom & a cubic of com-  
mon Nitre was formed acc. to y<sup>e</sup> kind of  
Alkali used. It makes from Bilets  
after the crystallization of sal. com.  
It is also made from the Epsom Waters  
in England or from a solution of sal.  
Epsom in water by adding an Alkali.

Let 19<sup>th</sup> *Magnesia* differs from the other  
calcareous earths in being soluble in water. It  
is more a better purgative sold with the salt.  
The others are administered for rheumatism.  
*Magnesia* like Lime & Chalk becomes light  
by being calcined in the fire; but otherwise  
it is owing to the salt, the fixed air.  
in the situation of the digestive with acids  
alone it is not so easily dissolved with them.



Lect. 19. Henry made his in-  
provement in Magnesia & his is reckoned  
the best. The calcined magnesia is better  
than the uncalcined as it does not give it  
the same latter does wine, & it is  
in the air. Experiments prove that fires  
contain calcareous earth & Magnesia.

Three sorts used in medicine are chalk,  
Cretaceous, calcined tartarum, & lime water.  
The two first are most proper for acidity,  
and are given in large doses ʒij ʒij.  
The third is only external use as  
in the case of diarrhoea & it is much  
used. The third is insoluble in water,  
and is only dissolved in the Lemon Juice.  
It is ill judged from experiments to  
say that there are no acids in the  
water. It is only in the case usually given.  
The water of lime water are used in  
all cases of acidity. It is a very  
useful medicine in the case of  
acidities. It is a very  
useful medicine in the case of  
acidities.

...from the diff: ferment ...  
...of the ...  
...the ...  
...the ...  
...the ...

...is absorbed ...  
...comes inward before it reaches the ...  
...the common notion of the ...  
...full is ill founded since it can be no more  
...than a small ...  
...is not the cause but the effect  
...a weak stomach, & the ...  
...must ...  
...use of warm water ...  
...make them work more ...  
...not given in large quantities because it  
...overload the stomach & impede the ...  
...tion; from 1/2 to 1 ...  
...you remember ...  
...the ...  
...the ...  
...the ...  
...the ...  
...the ...



It is said to be raised with  
a knife, become liquid in great heat,  
and is then mixed with steel. The solution  
is then made, & afterwards drying it, it becomes  
a solid, & is converted into crystals. It seems  
to be a union of sulphur & saltpetre,  
and is called in Latin is *gypsum*.  
In some parts, the salt, acid, & the  
base are mixed with it. It is found in a  
granulated form then called *Plaster*, or  
in its resembling those of *Iron Salt*, in a  
laminated form, a laminated form called *Gypsum*,  
or *Plaster of Paris* which is very  
brittle, oblong crystals which are  
white. There is a gypsum spar also which  
is sometimes black, sometimes white. It is  
found in the rocks, it answers which in the  
ground is reduced to an impalpable powder  
which is on the ground, on the proportion  
of *Plaster* to an acre. It is also used  
in the arts, & is also used  
in the arts of painting & in the  
arts of sculpture, & in the  
arts of architecture.

Clays are found in great abundance in every country, are of a soft nature, form a ductile soft paste with water, grow very hard by fire so as to sometimes strike fire with steel, & do not effervesce with acids. Fire purifies all clays by dissipating the inflammable matters with which they are mixed. They are much used in making vessels, in which case sand is added which renders them more solid. Vit. acid is often mixed with it, & vit. clay alone which bears the most intense heat by without any considerable decomposition. Fire easily dissipates vit. acid from the calcareous earths with which it is combined. Alum is easily decomposed by either Mineral or Vegetable Acids, the vit. acid & the former form Sal. Gmelin, with the latter tart Vit. & the clays precipitate to the bottom. It used to decompose Nitre & Sal. com. the Nit. & Mar. acid obtained in this manner are the best. In inflammable bodies & calcareous earths decompose it. Lime & Iron red on it. Dissolved in water merely by means of the Vit. acid, the most surprising & wonderful change. Alum dissolves in water & precipitates it in solution by the vit. acid, which is not separated it is evident from the salt, a heating & digesting the vegetable & animal matters mixed with



The water is made as clear as Rock water.  
It is used also to clarify Wines & Does it sur-  
prisingly quick. Clay or sand is also often  
added with this view but they act me-  
chanically whereas the Alum acts chemically.

Rock Alum is alum combined with Iron  
it much more. It is of powerful hard-  
ness. It found Nature; it is got from water  
in solution. Evaporation & Crystallization.

But the muriatic acid acts on clays. Clays  
at that form Alum. <sup>Clay</sup> combined with earth  
is called. Calcareous earths render Clay fusible.  
Clay is found with no acid but the bit with  
which it is often combined forms alum. The iron  
the is flammables separated by fire. The  
iron. Fire & water can't separate the Iron.  
Iron is more generally diffused thro Nature than  
any other metals. The clay is separated from  
the Iron by water. All the Boles, Terra  
Linnæa & Sigillata; the basis of paints as  
purish brown & other stone, Lapis Culi-  
naris. Stalactes in various soft substance.

Clay Stone, & Lapis. In iron stone are clays.  
In iron stone. Iron is diffused chiefly in this.  
In iron it is now changed into clay in the earth.  
Lapis would be a kind of clay.

[illegible]



They called Apatite & of Flint called Apatite.  
The enamel is natural & a vitrification.  
The enamel in England is made in a furnace  
used to make enamel. It is made by mixing  
a most uniform which is separated by washing  
it & reducing it to a powder. The Enamel is  
made by powdering glass & other materials  
with water & dipping the ware into this  
mixture, which, by the great heat of the fire  
it melts & then forms the enamel. The different  
colours of it are owing to the calces of shells  
mixed with which it is mixed: & the colour  
of the Porcelain itself is owing to the earth  
mixed & incorporated with it. The pearly  
lustre is the fusion of the calcareous earths.  
They are insoluble in water, but by simply  
calcining them & mixing them with one  
fourth part of Sal. ammon, they are dis-  
solved in water. Equal parts of Borax & of the

rest is sand & not combustible  
in a furnace & it is  
used in the same manner  
as the enamel.

[illegible]



[illegible]

It is of a shining & white colour. The red  
crystalline. The stone contains water. The  
red is a kind of mineral earth. It is  
in the form of small & roundish  
particles which have a sparkling & une-  
ven appearance, called also glimmers. The white  
is a bright & very fine, is transparent  
& is a mineral in very minute laminae.  
The stone is greasy to the touch. The  
red & white are very much alike in  
every respect. They are made up of glass  
being parallel to each other. It is often won-  
dered into a fine cloth; it has been  
found in the Alps, and here in the  
German. The stone made a loose of it  
wrote in it on the nature of the matter. It is  
deprived of all its colouring  
matter. It is found in all parts. The  
inhabitants of Siberia make tea of it.  
It is instead of glass. It is found in  
Pennsylvania & the best of it is in Corsica.  
It is called cotton. Stone is a name  
given to it. Calcareous Earth, Clay  
and other of these are frequent in the  
country. No one of the earth is more  
useful to the human body than the  
stone. It is a mineral in the  
stone.



[illegible]

[illegible]





[illegible]



Acid, alkali, earth, or in  
malleable matter as I said in the last.

It is a synonym of *Quartz*. The more  
I see *Quartz* contain the <sup>more</sup> ~~less~~ <sup>more</sup> the  
more copper the less sulphur & the more  
arsenic the less sulphur & arsenic &  
increased purity. As pure Cu.

Sept. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1781. To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Senate  
of the University of Cambridge.  
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter  
bearing the tenour following, and in answer  
to inform you that the said water  
has been prepared according to the directions  
contained in the said letter, and that it  
is now ready for your use. It is a  
very pleasant and refreshing drink, and  
is well adapted to the purpose of  
cooling the system, and promoting  
the perspiration, but has no other  
effect on the water it contains may by the heat  
be converted into vapour, & the rest  
of the water contains some. It is  
produced from the mixture with the  
distilled Mineral acids, & is of a  
very agreeable odour. It is  
of Alcohol distilled together with it.  
This which is a colourless, & volatile  
very inflammable fluid of a fragrant  
& penetrating odour.

body  
The water is now ready for your use, and  
is well adapted to the purpose of  
cooling the system, and promoting  
the perspiration, but has no other  
effect on the water it contains may by the heat  
be converted into vapour, & the rest  
of the water contains some. It is  
produced from the mixture with the  
distilled Mineral acids, & is of a  
very agreeable odour. It is  
of Alcohol distilled together with it.  
This which is a colourless, & volatile  
very inflammable fluid of a fragrant  
& penetrating odour.



[illegible]

of the solid substance partially in solution. The  
more in order to exhibit more distinctly  
the same by fixed alkalies & by fixed alkalis  
to see if the same will cause the same  
the more perfect solution. When the mixture  
of equal quantities of the solid & the solution  
in solution a solid mass is formed called  
the sediment. In various the mixture  
in water does so quickly is formed, when the  
mixture is some times into a solid mass. The  
It is caused by the solid being absorbed by the water  
& gathering the solid. The sediment has been  
that is very strong attraction for water. Such  
or none of the earths but such as are & soluble  
in the water. Sal. Ammon. &c. & other salts  
Dissolve. The solution, precipitate. Such as salt  
from their solution in water, by attraction to water  
is, especially on the salt, &c. & the water which  
is more strongly attracted to the salt  
than to the water by supplying them with the water  
in the water. The water is moving. The  
mixture is unbroken. It is located from the  
water, it is in the water. It is the liquid part  
of the mixture.





have been in the same manner  
and volatile compound  
as in the 1st. The same is that  
the same in the same manner.

There are better & there have been  
more. The region is a great  
deal to be seen. The first  
is in the water. The second  
is in the water. The third  
is in the water. The fourth  
is in the water. The fifth  
is in the water. The sixth  
is in the water. The seventh  
is in the water. The eighth  
is in the water. The ninth  
is in the water. The tenth  
is in the water. The eleventh  
is in the water. The twelfth  
is in the water. The thirteenth  
is in the water. The fourteenth  
is in the water. The fifteenth  
is in the water. The sixteenth  
is in the water. The seventeenth  
is in the water. The eighteenth  
is in the water. The nineteenth  
is in the water. The twentieth  
is in the water. The twenty-first  
is in the water. The twenty-second  
is in the water. The twenty-third  
is in the water. The twenty-fourth  
is in the water. The twenty-fifth  
is in the water. The twenty-sixth  
is in the water. The twenty-seventh  
is in the water. The twenty-eighth  
is in the water. The twenty-ninth  
is in the water. The thirtieth  
is in the water. The thirty-first  
is in the water. The thirty-second  
is in the water. The thirty-third  
is in the water. The thirty-fourth  
is in the water. The thirty-fifth  
is in the water. The thirty-sixth  
is in the water. The thirty-seventh  
is in the water. The thirty-eighth  
is in the water. The thirty-ninth  
is in the water. The fortieth  
is in the water. The forty-first  
is in the water. The forty-second  
is in the water. The forty-third  
is in the water. The forty-fourth  
is in the water. The forty-fifth  
is in the water. The forty-sixth  
is in the water. The forty-seventh  
is in the water. The forty-eighth  
is in the water. The forty-ninth  
is in the water. The fiftieth  
is in the water. The fifty-first  
is in the water. The fifty-second  
is in the water. The fifty-third  
is in the water. The fifty-fourth  
is in the water. The fifty-fifth  
is in the water. The fifty-sixth  
is in the water. The fifty-seventh  
is in the water. The fifty-eighth  
is in the water. The fifty-ninth  
is in the water. The sixtieth  
is in the water. The sixty-first  
is in the water. The sixty-second  
is in the water. The sixty-third  
is in the water. The sixty-fourth  
is in the water. The sixty-fifth  
is in the water. The sixty-sixth  
is in the water. The sixty-seventh  
is in the water. The sixty-eighth  
is in the water. The sixty-ninth  
is in the water. The seventieth  
is in the water. The seventy-first  
is in the water. The seventy-second  
is in the water. The seventy-third  
is in the water. The seventy-fourth  
is in the water. The seventy-fifth  
is in the water. The seventy-sixth  
is in the water. The seventy-seventh  
is in the water. The seventy-eighth  
is in the water. The seventy-ninth  
is in the water. The eightieth  
is in the water. The eighty-first  
is in the water. The eighty-second  
is in the water. The eighty-third  
is in the water. The eighty-fourth  
is in the water. The eighty-fifth  
is in the water. The eighty-sixth  
is in the water. The eighty-seventh  
is in the water. The eighty-eighth  
is in the water. The eighty-ninth  
is in the water. The ninetieth  
is in the water. The ninety-first  
is in the water. The ninety-second  
is in the water. The ninety-third  
is in the water. The ninety-fourth  
is in the water. The ninety-fifth  
is in the water. The ninety-sixth  
is in the water. The ninety-seventh  
is in the water. The ninety-eighth  
is in the water. The ninety-ninth  
is in the water. The hundredth  
is in the water.



[illegible]

Fluctuant Cells or Star-fine. water  
an city for that in the surface  
water. The crackling noise heard in the  
river is owing to the escape of  
water particles of air. The water  
with the minute air without small  
effluvia but are converted into gas  
substance. The water with the  
forming large amount of bubbles  
Oils make water with water the water  
Veg. Matter. The water with no air  
but quick lime. Castile Soap is made  
of the Oil of Olives & the salt of the sea  
& half a mineral alkali, one to  
Quick lime is added to make the water  
more caustic: the soap thus made is called  
but is common. According to the Castile  
of Common Salt to the Oil of the sea  
forming of it is occasional. It is  
a thickening the water & falling of the  
bottom while that close together & sink  
by one of the first in the water  
account the reason for the same is owing to the  
formation of the water & the oil  
forming a thick mass of water & oil  
the water is the same as the water  
the water is the same as the water



The Oil men in England deprive the Oil  
they get from the coast of the Mediterranean  
of its rancidity by throwing in some Sal. com.  
which almost dissolves the matter & mucilage  
it contains to which is owing its rancidity;  
& preserve it from rancidity by now & then  
throwing in fresh Sal. com. The inferiority  
of our Soap to the candle makers' is owing  
to using Animal Oil, but this might be re-  
medied by substituting for it the oil of  
the Lin flower seed which will give good  
Luminae & equal in quality to the Oil  
of Olives. The powerful action of Soap on  
Infectibles in Bleaching & on animal bodies  
is owing to the caustic alkali in it which is  
not saturated with the Oil. They dissolve  
the calx of Lead, & prevent Iron rusting  
hence used to prevent Iron instruments from  
rusting. Animal & Vegetable substances  
are prevented from putrefying by being  
covered with Oil, thus eggs are preserved  
much better than in Salt, which unless it  
is spread over them, hastens their putrefaction.  
It is also remarkable on them, in turning  
them rancid.

Washing them in water slightly, by intro-  
ducing more moisture which favours their  
fermentation, promotes their rancidity, but  
washing them frequently in a large quanti-  
ty of cold water, by dissolving this mucus  
& carrying it out purifies them & prevents  
their rancidity: the best way to preserve  
butter is to press out all the moisture  
perfectly without washing it. They are got  
from Sun flower. Flax seed. & from animals  
as Hermets, Lacea, Wax &c. <sup>solid & fluid</sup> <sup>by the action of animals</sup> <sup>are</sup> <sup>are</sup> <sup>are</sup>  
are inflammable. Mineral bodies, & are di-  
vided into fluid & solid. Naptha is the  
finest of them & is better else but the pure  
principle of inflammability. It can be set  
on fire without the contact of flame;  
hence in Mines ascending in Naptha, a fire  
is made use of to give light by setting on a  
parcel of kind stones. It is impossible  
to set Gun Powder on fire without flame  
but may be with coal, flint &c. Petroleum  
is an inflammable liquid Petroleum, found  
in the Earth in Persia & other parts of the Globe  
<sup>in the surface of Springs</sup> <sup>in the surface of Springs</sup> <sup>in the surface of Springs</sup>  
called Mountain or Barbaos res. Coals  
are solid Petroleum & differ only in degree of  
inflammability.



It is the same Coal. Kilkenny very bad.  
Lannel coal is very good. A coat of pitch coal &  
tar is an excellent preservative to the wood  
from rotting. Amber is an electum, a solid  
Bismuth, but was once fused as appears  
from the intricate pattern in the mould of solid  
pieces. It yields an acid by distillation & is  
the same as small pieces of asphaltum, but is more useful.  
The oil of turpentine is the most useful of the resins.  
The oil of turpentine mixed together give a  
smell very much like Musk & after 24  
hours the mixture produced might be used  
with advantage instead of Musk. It is  
most in small pieces on the coast of the  
Mediterranean & never in pieces exceeding  
45 or 50. Petroleum comes from the bottom  
of the sea. Sulphur never enters the cir-  
culation, as it is insoluble in any of our fluids  
and passes unchanged through the dimen-  
sions of the canal. It is a good medicine in eruptions  
in which it acts as a gentle constant purgative  
by taking off the determination to the  
skin.

The next are found forming layers in the heart of the  
 earth, striking through the rocks, & sometimes on the  
 surface of rocks. We have an analogy with the organized  
 matter, as given an example, colored, white, and  
 brown, the concrete sometimes of the white, which  
 in some light & gradually become thicker & more colored,  
 as a large matter, & is given, as the animal, & is  
 an altogether from light. Their colors depend on their size  
 is modified in transparent vessels. In proportion as the  
 particles & areas them, their colors are dissipated. Their  
 color is

[illegible]



The first of these is the fact that the  
 human mind is not a blank slate, but  
 is filled with ideas and feelings from  
 birth. This is the result of the  
 influence of the environment, and the  
 nature of the individual. The mind  
 is not a passive receiver of information,  
 but an active participant in the  
 process of knowledge. It is this  
 active participation that makes the  
 human mind so valuable, and so  
 different from the mind of an animal.  
 The second of these is the fact that  
 the human mind is not a single entity,  
 but is composed of many different  
 parts. These parts are the senses, the  
 emotions, the intellect, and the will.  
 Each of these parts has its own  
 function, and they all work together  
 to form the human mind. The third  
 of these is the fact that the human  
 mind is not a static entity, but is  
 constantly changing. It is this  
 constant change that makes the human  
 mind so interesting, and so full of  
 potential.

[illegible]



Sept 25<sup>th</sup> Dephlogesticated air is absorbed  
consolidated by a Nictet in its calcination.  
Arsenic is a heavy, compact, brittle body  
by its appearance. It occurs sometimes  
larger, & sometimes in smaller pieces. They  
lose their colour by exposure to air. Pure air  
gives no colour to bodies. Thus collection of  
it is great, of Iron, & Mercury or calx of  
Iron lose their red colour by the action of  
it. Dephlogesticated air; & Flams cured  
with Sal. Nitre lose their red colour to it  
if exposed to air & extract from the Nitre in  
its decomposition or in the union of the Nitrous  
air with the Phlogiston of the Meat. Arsenic  
fused by gentle heat, & in its fusion emits  
a faint smell like Garlic. It dissolves  
all the Mineral acids, & in the fixed  
acids with effervescence. It effervesces with  
oil producing fumes. It produces no change  
in common Salt, & bears no relation to  
other substances. It unites with Sulphur  
in its elements.

Combined with Lead, it makes a very good  
flux. It has a strong attraction for Iron & Lead  
It is composed of an acid, & 100 parts. The pro-  
portion is, 20 parts of acid, & 80 of the weight.  
This Acid, it forms a salt that dissolves  
easily in the air. It has a strong attraction  
to copper giving it a white colour, & making  
it very brittle, & hard. In this manner, the  
white Metals are made. This is generally  
done with the Earthy matter, & is obtained  
pure by sublimation. There are three ways  
of detecting Arsenic in Bodies; viz. 1<sup>st</sup> By  
burning it upon coals, by which it immediately  
smelling like Garlic. 2<sup>nd</sup> By placing it be-  
tween two plates of Copper, binding them  
together tight, & putting them in the fire.  
If the matter contains Garlic, the copper will  
be tinged of a white colour. 3<sup>rd</sup> Another  
method is to mix the suspected matter with  
a solution of Blue Vitriol. There is then  
two manners; viz. dissolve the matter in a solu-  
tion of fixed vegetable alkali, & mix  
this solution with a solution of Blue Vitriol.  
If the matter contains Arsenic, it will precipi-  
tate the colour of a green colour.



It has communicated to me the following  
all which he found to answer better than  
any thing else in the cure of Catarrhus E-  
tationis. Pour  $\text{℥ij}$  of boiling water on  $\text{℥j}$  of  
Potash, let it boil untill it is wa-  
shed away, then let it cool, & wash the en-  
tation with it. Great care must be taken  
untill it is boiling lest the vapour come in  
contact with the skin, as it may hurt it.  
Continue in 15 times it's weight of cold  
water, & eight of boiling. A Gentleman  
of the West Indies, who took  $\text{℥j}$  of Potash  
instead of salt was cured by swallowing of  
the large draught of warm water, which  
he continued for several hours, & dis-  
solving the Potash cured him.

Heals are separated from the foreign matters  
with which they are united, by Exposing.  
Exposing of the Heals. Exposing of the  
Heals from their heat & from their  
wounds & from the separation of

Arsenic taken from the salt heap, has  
 been very volatile. After this the salt is  
 made use of but it is usually combined with alkali.  
 The acid is in the case of the salt.

[illegible]



Gold is discovered by aqua Regia, which  
being dissolved in it is precipitated after-  
wards by alkalis, or by ammoniac Sulphur.  
Sulphur & Arsenic or by Limonite is  
precipitated. Alkalis are used in the  
assaying to promote the fusion of the  
Ore with which the Metal is  
mixed. Lead is a good flux. Iron  
flux of Sphalerite, Sal ammoniac  
A little glass is a better flux than  
the alkalis. Phosphorus is a flux as is  
mercury the calcination of the Metals by  
great heat, & for this purpose they should  
be contained from the air. Quick lime  
is the only earth used as a flux & is  
added to the disadvantage of the alkalis  
because it is with Sulphur if present  
forming an Aeslar which is an effect-  
ual solvent of the Metals. Arsenic  
is used in calcination in a flux. The  
most necessary fluxes are melted together  
by fire in a flux. Some are a flux. Some  
are a flux. Some are a flux. Some are a flux.  
Some are a flux. Some are a flux. Some are a flux.  
Some are a flux. Some are a flux. Some are a flux.

See Fr 21. Mercury is the leaving  
all bodies but Gold & Salina. These  
signs <sup>plaster</sup> ~~are~~ as this is. Pure Mercury  
is not so congealed; but my experience  
as Doctor Bauer did at Petersburg.

This very volatile, I may be entirely con-  
fused in a degree of heat not so  
greater than that of boiling water.

It is triturated with Crabs eyes, <sup>grape</sup> Bala-  
hous & Gum which only reds medicinal  
inducing the particles for it more convenient  
& essential exhibition. <sup>It is rendered opaque</sup> By trituration, part of  
it is also calcined. It calcined in a degree of heat  
less than that required for it to be fused. This  
is a pure calx of a red colour & is a very  
abundant of the properties of an oxide  
properly called P. P. iron. It acidifies  
it, but by the addition of hot water filters  
the liquor in a yellow powder called iron  
Liquor. Mineral. This is a substance of a  
very fine & thin nature & is more than  
the first dissolves an equal weight of acid. It  
& acquires a red colour from the Phosphorus in  
it.



[illegible]





The Mercury can be separated from one  
of these In algaroth by distillation.

It is dissolved in water in its pure  
simple state. It is called by its name  
in French in Spain, Italy, Hungary &  
all the rest. It is used to cure the Colic  
in Children. It is sometimes found in children;  
but, only in the very first stages;  
as the most part, is combined with  
other Minerals, from which it is separated by  
distillation with strong Acids, from which  
Mercury is at the least 1/2 of the weight  
as Medicine as it can be dissolved  
in acids in the Stomach, which being a  
strong Acid, like Vinegar or Sea Water  
is in its calid state. It seldom joins  
with the Metals, never with any  
of the 6 Elements. It is known in Lead by  
its white and which acquires a white  
tint.

It is the corruption of all the parts  
of the body, and is the cause of all  
the diseases which move from it. It is  
the cause of the plague, and of the  
pestilence.

[illegible]





1st acid action is it is turned into. No.  
 2nd is the only proper solvent of the Resolutes  
 of the same. But the 3rd is more  
 active, & more pure, & more. I mean  
 pure. The 4th is the 5th. It is made  
 by the 6th. The 7th is the 8th. The 9th is the 10th. The 11th is the 12th. The 13th is the 14th. The 15th is the 16th. The 17th is the 18th. The 19th is the 20th. The 21st is the 22nd. The 23rd is the 24th. The 25th is the 26th. The 27th is the 28th. The 29th is the 30th. The 31st is the 32nd. The 33rd is the 34th. The 35th is the 36th. The 37th is the 38th. The 39th is the 40th. The 41st is the 42nd. The 43rd is the 44th. The 45th is the 46th. The 47th is the 48th. The 49th is the 50th. The 51st is the 52nd. The 53rd is the 54th. The 55th is the 56th. The 57th is the 58th. The 59th is the 60th. The 61st is the 62nd. The 63rd is the 64th. The 65th is the 66th. The 67th is the 68th. The 69th is the 70th. The 71st is the 72nd. The 73rd is the 74th. The 75th is the 76th. The 77th is the 78th. The 79th is the 80th. The 81st is the 82nd. The 83rd is the 84th. The 85th is the 86th. The 87th is the 88th. The 89th is the 90th. The 91st is the 92nd. The 93rd is the 94th. The 95th is the 96th. The 97th is the 98th. The 99th is the 100th.



[illegible]

after making Butters of Antimony & which is the  
P. of the Tub. corros. & the sulph. of the Antim.  
Vitruv. lib. 4. iul. & tart. met. make a  
very good febrifuge powder. The former should  
be used in winter more in than in a strong fever  
case, & the latter in summer when  
bilious, or other fevers prevail which  
don't require Vitruv. salt. The tart. met. used  
should be so strong as to putte with one part  
the proportions are, one pint for grain of the  
Antim. to 10 grains of Nitro. which must be  
renewed every two hours, & to 15 grains of the  
glyster. which must be as often repeated. These  
powders are very effectual by universal  
drawing out a sweat without increasing  
action of the Heart & Arteries. If the above  
quantity of Tart. Emet. don't vomit for a while  
it must be increased till it does, since it  
will probably sweat without exciting any  
action at the stomach for the most part  
of the Kina. Whatever sweat does come  
out without nauseating the stomach, it  
must be accidental.

Colic & flatulency cured by the same powder



The most beautiful blue color  
is obtained from the  
solution of the salt in water  
and the addition of a small quantity  
of ammonia.

The color is very beautiful  
and is not affected by heat  
or by the addition of acids  
or alkalis. The ink made from it  
is very durable.

The ink is of a rich blue color,  
and is very little ductile, which is great  
advantage in its use. It is prepared of the  
following ingredients: To 1; melt in a degree of heat  
less than red heat; evaporates entirely  
in a great heat. The salt is formed from  
the solution of a crystallized salt. The  
color is not affected by heat or by the  
addition of acids or alkalis. The ink  
made from it is very durable. The color  
is not affected by heat or by the  
addition of acids or alkalis. The ink  
made from it is very durable.

It is so ferrous. It don't attract oxygen.  
It can be mixed with all the Metals but  
Bismuth & Nickel. Mixed with Tin, it  
forms pewter; with Lead, the metal for pipes;  
with Copper, brass; with charcoal, the  
common iron-luck. It is most frequently found  
combined with clay. Bismuth is a  
spongy substance. It is mixed with the metals  
except Cobalt & Zinc.  
This species of gravelly is called ...  
is composed by Zinc, the stannic acid  
uniting it more strongly than the vol.  
It is which escapes. Nickel is the proper  
salt of Bismuth, the precipitate by  
alkali or H<sub>2</sub> V. is called Sparite or  
Pearl White which is used by the ladies  
as a cosmetic, but is dangerous, & for all  
leaves the skin yellow & wrinkled. It is  
not united with Bismuth, but it is a base.  
On exposure to air it acquires a black colour.  
It unites readily with Sulphur. It is more  
readily with Sulphur, after having  
lost part of its D. Zinc has a similar  
property. It attracts N. & H<sub>2</sub> and is a powerful  
base. It is a powerful base for all acids so it is  
Cobalt & Nickel come in ...



Simple Metals. Lead, its specific gravity  
is 11 to 1. a pellicle appearing on the  
surface of melting lead is a sign of its  
tendency to calcination. Litharge is a calx  
of lead; it has acquired the name of Gold  
from its deep Orange colour. Minium is  
made by bringing the flame in contact  
with the Litharge, by keeping a great  
heat under it.  $\text{Pl. Vin.}$  is composed of  $\Delta$ .  
acetic acid & water. Sacchar. Saturni is  
a crystallized salt formed by dissolving  
lead in Vinegar, from which its separation  
by Alkalies & Lead. Ceruss is lead corroded  
by Vinegar. Vinegar distilled from Sacchar  
Saturni is very strong & acerb & contains  
 $\text{Pl. Vin. fort.}$  That never was in Nature,  
It strongly attracts  $\Delta$ . It strongly attracts  
Silica with which it unites, & forms a  
most refractory metal, that no fire can melt.  
When there is played the dipping or walking  
in a mixture of a calx of lead, vegetable vine-  
gar & this, now it grows pernicious. In  
oil, converting  $\Delta$  to a calx of lead & dissolving  
it in metallic state, that by burning it is  
Alkalies have no action on lead.

Experiment is made of equal parts of Arsenic;  
1<sup>st</sup> Sulph. Phos. Sulph. is formed of equal  
parts of Phos. & Sulph. sympathetic  
Ind. is a solution of Sacchar Saturnum  
Water, which is written on Paper & dried in  
Shall, but black colour is given if exposed  
to Air, or washing it with a solution of Phos.  
Sulph. or Experiment. Lead is dissolved in  
Wine by Experiment which makes it turn  
black. Colours should be mixed with  
Water, because the Oil (or the exposure to  
air) gives the cast of lead in the Paint.  
A & turns them black. Vit. acid corrodes  
Lead; the Nitrous dissolves it. The cast unknown  
most earthy bodies. I don't vitrify clay, I want a thin  
malle substance and on lead, with which the Vit. acid  
is used in the Official Process. I have seen a solution  
of Vit. acid used to purify silver. I have seen many  
M is white. Its specific gravity is less than  
of Arsenic. It is lower than attracted by the  
Vit. acid. All the vegetable acids attract it.  
It is most frequently combined with Arsenic.  
Phos. have no action on it. I make  
Metal brittle. It is the lightest of all metals.  
It is silver coloured metal, not so much as I make  
be more so. Phos. have no action on it.





Lect 29. Jan. 2. 1781.

Iron is heavy, sonorous, & is darker <sup>or grey</sup> than silver  
very ductile: it is made red hot sooner than any  
other metal, but requires a white heat to  
melt it. It contracts a glassy coat just before  
it melts; a piece of iron a little heated  
it melts, if taken out & strongly blown in  
on melts instantly. It is composed of a ter-  
rallie, saline, & earthy matter. It is mar-  
kable for being attracted by the magnet &  
striking fire with flint. Vitriol. <sup>min.</sup> ~~min.~~  
Green Vit. or Copperas is a salt of Iron,  
Vitr. acid; it contains much water, which  
evaporating from the copperas in a great heat.  
The copperas is a <sup>made</sup> pure salt of Iron. I give  
the name of Colcothar of Vitriol. Vitriol  
acid acts on Iron violently sending forth  
flames. Minuti acid with water attracts  
it most strongly, & retains it most tenaciously.  
Vitr. acid becomes yellow by the action of Iron,  
as Iron is known in bodies. It is taken  
from a mine only like the other vit. acid. The  
acid acts on it. It is also acted on by the



is a calcification, & is made by precipitating  
it from acids by alkalis. Iron on exposure  
to air, rust or calcines & acquires a reddish  
color, by the action of the ferrous particles  
in the air probably from the acid escaping  
from various fermenting matters. The

deep blue colour of some earths, *f. f. Lazuli*  
is owing to <sup>small</sup> Iron, & Inflammable bodies.

Vitre; *f. f. l.* Common action Iron. *ul.*

Common sublimed with Colicthar, makes *Los.*

Hard. Calcareous Earths greatly facilitate  
the fusion of Iron. The red sparks, *scintillae*  
or striking flint & steel together, are small  
particles of the Iron broken off, & by the  
heat excited by the violent collision, ~~and~~  
melt, & take fire on exposure to the air, &  
are calcined, they are proved not to be particles  
of flint. The sparks appearing on striking  
the stones together, are owing to electricity,  
& have no heat & excite no inflammation.  
It seems to attract sulphur, by which it  
turns black, by heat the S escapes, & the  
Iron acts on the Iron, making copper.  
Earthquakes are occasioned by water coming  
in contact with Pyrites in the red iron  
Inflammation & decomposition, & this fire  
becoming electric in decomposition.

since an artificial one can be made by a  
mixture of Sulphur, Iron filings, & water; or  
Gun powder. One cubic inch of Pyrites makes  
13 cubic inches of air. Water breaking in upon  
a bed of Pyrites in its decomposition, greatly in-  
creases the inflammation, by which it sudden-  
ly converted into a rare, elastic vapour, which  
together with the fixed air rendered suddenly  
elastic, by its expansibility bursts open  
caverns, removes large portions of Earth, sin-  
king some, elevating others, & producing a  
vast concussion & trembling of the Earth.

A simple shaking of the earth is caused mtho  
by the fixed air escaping & expanding; but  
when this cause is added to the sudden con-  
version of water into vapour, the worst of  
Earthquakes is caused, as that of Lisbon.

A certain quantity of water increases the  
heat of flame, but a greater extinguishes it.  
Countries bordering on the sea coast are  
mostly infected with Earth quakes, & the soil  
around them is light, loamy & full of fissures.

Quakes are owing to the porous or bituminous  
matter moistened by water, i.e. sea water,  
as sea weeds & fishes have been ejected by  
it. Springs which are raised & burst forth  
probably caused by running over ground heated  
by the inflammation of Pyrites lying underneath;  
the promotion of solution by the rain on the surface being  
aided. This is evolved & issued on cracks.



but those which have a ferrous taste, are caused  
by the vit. acid of the Pyrites during their  
decomposition, mixing with the water.  
Iron strongly attracts the Hydrogen of charcoal.  
But it is made by laying rods of Iron in con-  
tact with charcoal, which by heat is con-  
verted into Hydrogen & enters the metal,  
& then suddenly cooling the rods in cold  
water; the more Dilat. the more brittle  
it is. It unites with all metals but  
Lead. It is prevented from rusting by  
oil, or a mixture of oil & lead; but the best  
thing is the superficial blue calx, it is  
covered with by heat. Water corrodes it, but  
not by the intervention of the fire & air.  
Vit. acid must be mixed with water, to dissolve it.  
& Gold, Silver, & Platina, are never found  
naturally combined with Iron.

It is precipitated of a black colour by acerb,  
stringent, vegetable matters. It is said that  
it is by depriving the Iron of vit. acid, depriving  
it of its black colour. It is said that a few drops  
are the best to preserve the colour of Iron.  
Copper, & Iron. That are also good for preservation.  
Pale Iron becomes black by exposure to air,  
& very black Iron becomes pale by exposure  
to air, minimal loss of color at that; the same  
iron no longer is soluble in water, not in acid.

The solution of Iron in the Mineral acid will  
crystallise like green Vit. The colour of the  
soluble acid & mine Iron, the solution spirit  
more than yellow, deposits a calx white  
like chalk; - you see this about all Mineral springs.  
The best steel is composed of grains. The black  
colour which a solution of Iron strikes on  
some vegetables, is looked upon as the infan-  
guineous, but it's not certain, at least whether  
it's not at all astringent, it strikes a black co-  
lour with Iron, & Gentian which has some astringency  
strikes a very faint black colour. The ink  
made by Linnæus is the best i.e. one part of  
heart one part of logwood, three parts of shells  
& one half of Gum Tragacanth to 40 parts of water.  
All black dyes are made in a similar manner.  
Leather is blackened & cloths are coloured black by  
first dipping them in an astringent solution,  
& then in a solution of Copperas. The reason  
that Earthquakes are not so frequent in this  
island as formerly is that the island is more im-  
bedded at present, & a great number of deep  
ravines, some 20 feet deep, which serve to con-  
duct off the superfluous air, & vapours of the earth.  
*ut nunc*





Copper is almost as hard as iron, very malleable & ductile, but not so fusible as iron. It does not easily calcine. It is green. It receives more heat than any other metal. Melted copper thrown into water is got in grains, which are more convenient than to form diff. Metals.

It calcines more easily below the sun's power. It is dissolved & corroded by almost all the acids. Nitric acid dissolves it by heat & forms blue nitrate. That may contain some iron. Blue nitrate is got from copper & nitric acid. Nitric acid acts more quickly. Sulfuric acid acts on it slowly. Vegetable acids don't act on it readily in the metallic state; but when previously covered with a crust, they unite with it & make verdigris in which it is highly dissolved. Sulfuric acid can't get into or through the metallic substance as concentrated, previous to which boiling don't remove the copper which is in them, but after this is done and the sulphuric acid is added then the copper is removed. The receipt of the acid dissolved in water is an improper name for it, as the metal is not dissolved in water.



The Vinegar is obtained in a highly concen-  
trated form from Copper only, as lead  
alone. It precipitates Sulph. Alkali  
of a most beautiful deep blue colour,  
which deepens by adding more acid.  
The Sulph. Alkali should abound, in the  
above precipitate the colour will dis-  
appear, as the mixture is exposed  
to the air. The colour is owing to A. Sulfurum  
Ammon. is made by dissolving Sulph. Alkali  
in warm water, then adding enough  
Sulph. Alkali to precipitate & dissolve  
it, & then an equal quantity of Sulph. Alkali.  
Sulph. Alkali dissolves it not so readily as  
Sulph. Alkali. The Sulfagrate with it.  
Sulph. Alkali is made by rubbing Ag. calc.  
Sulph. Ammon. in a Brass Mortar.  
Sulph. Alkali. Sulfurum with Sulph. Alkali  
as the Sulph. is precipitated from its  
solution in the acid. The Vinegar is  
made by subliming together with  
Sulph. Ammon. Copper ore with  
Sulph. Alkali. Several of the Sulph. Alkali  
is added to precipitate it from its  
solution & it is then by subliming it.

the reacting acid, thus there is a union  
in Germany which flows over a bed of  
Copper Pyrites, that converts the iron  
oxidation into copper, but the truth is,  
the iron gives the copper the opportunity  
to attract the acid that is held in solution,  
the copper precipitates on the iron, which  
contracts a blue colour. There is very  
little other. Metals. All the medals  
of gold are made of Copper & silver.

Brass & Tin form the Metals that are  
made of a very high polish, & of which  
Bells, Telescopes &c are made, the brass  
must be boiled with copper, which  
does with great noise. Tin must be  
found in all parts of the world. The blue  
or green colour of the ground is a test of  
Copper. It is seldom found native, mostly  
in the state of a calx, with Earth & iron.

The first three are the perfect Metals. They  
combine each other in various ways, but the  
more or less of each metal is not known. It  
is a great mystery. They are unchangeable  
in nature. Lead, but the concentration of  
it can convert them partly into copper, & partly  
into silver, & other metals.



little contraction them. The action them  
demonstrate the presence of the solution. If  
calined they may be reduced without giving  
of the solution. This is effected by exposing them  
to the rays of light. This shows that light &  
heat are the same but differ in the manner  
or diff. forms of the same body. They then  
be a true solution. This solution arises  
to them, were stronger. They are obtained from  
their own be separating; the crystallization  
all the signs of the lead which have no action  
in case of this have it pure. In this manner  
it could be got out of the mass of lead.  
It more difficult to separate, & is from  
them.

Will not rest in the air unless a vacuum  
is drawn in. It may be melted in a little time.  
In a pipe, when cooling, it becomes a  
great into branches. The acid, if it is  
added to the blood, it is not in the blood  
added to the blood. The acid is not in the  
blood. The acid is not in the blood. The acid  
is not in the blood. The acid is not in the blood.  
The acid is not in the blood. The acid is not in the blood.  
The acid is not in the blood. The acid is not in the blood.

Muriatic acid acts more strongly on silver  
than other acids; it acts most on the calx of silver.  
The solution of silver in the vit. acid is used  
as a test to discover the presence of silver in water,  
which if it contains the Muriatic acid or salt, soon  
becomes turbid, & the silver precipitates.  
Nitric acid acts on it in its calcined state. It  
becomes by attracting Hydrogen. It unites with  
sulphur & all the metals but Nickel.  
It strongly attracts Copper, Lead & Gold. It  
is found chiefly in S. America, France, or  
Mineralises with sulphur, sulphuric  
acid, Sulphuric acid, Sulphuric acid  
A. C. & H. France of S. America, S. C.  
Lead & Acid of Common salt. --  
Sulphuric acid accelerates the fusion of silver.

1835. Gold is a pure, soft metal of a yellow  
color, & is the hardest of all metals.  
It is the hardest, probably because it is the purest.  
Its specific gravity is 19.3. It is  
not in the direct melting in a white heat,  
but in a solution of quick silver & salt.  
It is a by product of the extraction of  
silver from the ore, & is a by product of the  
extraction of silver from the ore.



The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the  
 various methods of determining the amount of gold in a solution.  
 The first method is the gravimetric method, which is the most  
 accurate, but it is also the most tedious. It involves the precipitation  
 of the gold as a solid compound, followed by drying and weighing.  
 The second method is the volumetric method, which is much simpler  
 and faster. It involves the use of a standard solution of a substance  
 which reacts with the gold in a known manner. The amount of  
 gold is then determined by the volume of the standard solution  
 required to react with it. The third method is the colorimetric  
 method, which is the simplest of all. It involves the measurement  
 of the color of a solution of the gold, which is compared with  
 a standard color. The amount of gold is then determined by the  
 intensity of the color.

[illegible]



It is divided into 10. Fixed, 2. Volatile.  
11. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 8

It is a fine soluble stone  
mostly with bituminous & gypsous earth  
which latter are called Terra Bituminea.  
Which some names soluble in water  
from an over and a proportion of gypsous  
Matter mostly with bituminous earth  
Which is soluble in water & is soluble in  
water. It is soluble in water. It  
is soluble in water, as well  
as it is artificially impregnated with  
ferrous iron to promote fermentation  
of it used to make Bread instead  
of yeast.

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ferrous iron to promote fermentation  
of it used to make Bread instead  
of yeast.



[illegible]

[illegible]



There are three kinds of air: one is pure, the other is impure, and the third is mixed. The pure air is that which is found in the mountains, and is the most healthy. The impure air is that which is found in the cities, and is the most unhealthy. The mixed air is that which is found in the valleys, and is the most common. The pure air is the most valuable, and is the most difficult to come by. The impure air is the most common, and is the most easily obtained. The mixed air is the most common, and is the most easily obtained. The pure air is the most valuable, and is the most difficult to come by. The impure air is the most common, and is the most easily obtained. The mixed air is the most common, and is the most easily obtained.

Experiments which are the cause of  
many diseases, & Powers of various  
kinds are, for into many sorts  
the common Air. Defective air is not  
found in Mineral waters; Harrow  
gate contained in great quantity.  
The division of air is to minute &  
particular. The acid & alkaline  
airs are nothing but the particles  
of those bodies floating in the air.

There is a mixture of these two  
kinds of air in the atmosphere. But it is not  
very common to find them in the same  
place. It is sometimes found in the  
air of some of the islands of the  
Mediterranean. It is not so common  
in the air of the mountains of the Alps.  
It is not so common in the air of the  
valleys of the Alps.

The air of the mountains of the Alps  
is not so common in the air of the  
valleys of the Alps. It is not so common  
in the air of the mountains of the Alps.



The first thing I did was to  
 go to the bank and get  
 some money. I then went  
 to the post office and  
 sent a letter to my  
 mother. I then went  
 to the store and bought  
 some food. I then went  
 to the school and  
 saw the teacher. I then  
 went to the church and  
 saw the minister. I then  
 went to the hospital and  
 saw the doctor. I then  
 went to the court and  
 saw the judge. I then  
 went to the prison and  
 saw the warden. I then  
 went to the factory and  
 saw the manager. I then  
 went to the office and  
 saw the clerk. I then  
 went to the house and  
 saw the family. I then  
 went to the street and  
 saw the people. I then  
 went to the field and  
 saw the crops. I then  
 went to the mountain and  
 saw the trees. I then  
 went to the river and  
 saw the fish. I then  
 went to the sea and  
 saw the ships. I then  
 went to the sky and  
 saw the stars. I then  
 went to the earth and  
 saw the ground. I then  
 went to the air and  
 saw the clouds. I then  
 went to the water and  
 saw the waves. I then  
 went to the fire and  
 saw the flames. I then  
 went to the sun and  
 saw the rays. I then  
 went to the moon and  
 saw the craters. I then  
 went to the planets and  
 saw the rings. I then  
 went to the galaxies and  
 saw the stars. I then  
 went to the universe and  
 saw the everything.

Let 35. General Survey  
 of the Temple, from the  
 north. The interior of the  
 temple is covered by  
 a mosaic of green colour with  
 a pattern of small  
 squares. The floor is  
 paved with small  
 squares of white  
 marble. The walls are  
 covered with a  
 pattern of small  
 squares of white  
 marble. The ceiling is  
 covered with a  
 pattern of small  
 squares of white  
 marble. The floor is  
 paved with small  
 squares of white  
 marble. The walls are  
 covered with a  
 pattern of small  
 squares of white  
 marble. The ceiling is  
 covered with a  
 pattern of small  
 squares of white  
 marble.



[illegible]

Iron & Copper are the only Metals  
found in Mineral Waters. They are  
dissolved by means of the acid  
which is formed by acting upon  
sulfuric acid. The Iron is dissolved  
by the hydrogen alkali, & by being  
treated they treatings & acids,  
and by coloring the water  
green. The action of the  
acids in the acid, which is found  
in the water in mineral waters,  
the acids, being conveyed in the water  
Copper is dissolved by water forming  
a green & blue colour. It is  
found in the alkali, which is  
it, forming a blue mixture, & the  
acid, which is by the action of  
the compound. The green  
which is never found in the water  
the acid, but it is found in the  
by the action of the acid, which is  
the acid, which is by the action of  
the acid, which is by the action of  
the acid, which is by the action of



[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

In the first form before them  
I had a large quantity of  
great information as much greater  
in the of the matter as I could see  
the matter being set forth in the  
form of a matter in the best form  
in a 9th. A denounce of the  
with the matter long and so.  
The general form of the matter  
in the matter of the matter  
of the matter is rather by the  
matter the matter to matter, the  
matter by matter the matter

The matter to be matter  
matter. the matter in  
the matter of matter the matter  
the matter of matter, the

The matter of matter  
the matter of matter



soaked in water for 3 days, then laid on  
bread in a warm place till it begins to  
melt, this is sweet; this is now dried & mixed  
in a meal, this is called. *halim* & *halim*  
in the *Arabic* & *Arabic* is called *halim*  
in the *Arabic* & *Arabic* is called *halim*  
in the *Arabic* & *Arabic* is called *halim*

[illegible]



[illegible]

... articles attending those of the  
Mud & falling to the bottom. The white  
of eggs and Brown paper is certainly  
in the mud & falling to the bottom.  
The fermentation of the meat & wine  
in the ... out, Brandy will ...  
the ... of ... large ...  
Shadira, Gayal, Penurika, ...  
the ... of ... which  
is divided into red white & brown ...  
... of the sweet, ...  
... black. ...  
... black. This diff-  
erence only depends on the diff. propor-  
tion of ... acid, ...  
... ...  
... The first contain more sugar,  
... left water, the acid ...  
... much more ...  
... acid. The Red, ...  
and water ...  
Shadira ...  
...  
...  
...  
...



It is a common error, it is  
said is loaded with the most filthy, & is  
the superfluity of the English diet  
beaten off from the River water.  
Some Authors say it is the salt. It is  
also has been remarked that it is the  
is the best because it is the best of the  
the water of the River is more impure.  
It is not a pure animal excremental  
matter which fermenting, is not  
conducive to the formation of the  
sugar. The impurities of the water sub-  
side to the bottom & carry with them  
the sugar, leaving it perfectly  
pure. It is white as sugar  
is derived from the Sugar Cane  
the sweetest sugar. It is given  
as milk sugar, it is like to sugar  
insoluble in warm water but not  
in cold, it is found in the soil  
some think, & on the north of the  
the transfer can be the greatest  
the water is not with it. It is  
the same thing.







[illegible]



Lect: 35. The Human body is divided  
into three parts. The solid parts by a  
chemical analysis Water, Salt, Oil & Earth.  
The solid parts are divided into three  
parts. The first part is the Brain & Nerves  
The second part is the Liver, Gall bladder & Spleen.  
The third part is the Stomach, Pancreas & Intestines.  
The solid parts have the same properties as  
the solid parts of the earth.  
The solid parts are composed of  
different kinds of matter. The first part  
is the Brain & Nerves. The second part  
is the Liver, Gall bladder & Spleen.  
The third part is the Stomach, Pancreas & Intestines.  
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different kinds of matter. The first part  
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[illegible]





[illegible]



The disease of the stomach is divided in two parts  
and without the least foundation in  
truth. One is the greatest quantity of food globules  
of coagulable lymph in the stomach, various  
inflammation, in the stomach, in inflammation  
of the stomach. Some of the abdominal viscera  
are generally produced by a too free use of  
stimulating liquors, whose action, like that  
of opium is narcotic, & confined to the  
vascular system. The blood is more dense  
than having its density or density increased.  
This can alter the blood, for the aliment  
is slightly changed previous to the stomach  
in various directions the most obvious  
is proportion as the excretions are dimi-  
nished, absorption is increased. Ferments  
continue to flow from water & drinks, for  
when they are increased, the excretions are  
increased: the blood of a dyspeptic person  
is not watery. It may take place some short  
time in the *Tetanus*, *heraldia*, but this with  
the only effect, some other excretion is increased.  
It may take place in the stomach, but then it  
owing to a degeneration of the blood. The blood is  
more deficient by the serum. It is now in  
the blood, but the blood is not the same  
would contain it; this is the case when the  
from the want of fresh supply of blood  
for the blood is the blood is not the same  
most of the blood is a mixture of the  
blood is not the same, but it is not the same  
the blood is not the same, but it is not the same

With in living body; in this situation it is impossible  
to be dissolved in the blood. The blood is sometimes more  
acid than at other times, which is owing to a pre-  
dominance of the mineral salt but here the salt is  
not at all increased but sometimes rather stored up in  
the stomach. No acid exists normally in the blood, for the salt  
acting as an acid & bitter, mutually counteract each other.  
The blood itself wouldn't admit it. If the process in the intes-  
tines would destroy it, & it would be destroyed by mixing  
the blood. The alkali would be an acid but this is wrong for  
it kills fermentation. No acid meets copper in solution. Iron  
forms the green salt. <sup>green</sup> It is common in the blood  
in a dissolved state. No fixed alkali is ever present formally  
in the blood; but it proceeds by this: it is in the stomach  
in the form of the stomach, & is changed into a soluble  
on entering the blood. Common salt is changed into a more  
salt in the blood, & Glauber changed it into a more soluble  
in the blood produces fixed alkali. Green tea taken in the stomach pro-  
duces the same effect as fixed alkali in the stomach & more & more  
in the stomach & gravel in great quantities. It is in the  
in the stomach & in the blood. Alkali induces a reaction in the blood,  
by destroying the acid in the stomach, it is the abstraction of acid & it  
produces the dissolved blood in the stomach & secretory. The acid in the  
stomach is necessary to form the animal juices. No fixed alkali  
is ever present formally in the blood. The blood contains  
mineral salt which is always in the blood. The blood  
itself is never evolved from the body during life. But what may  
be done by bringing on a fluxion. Hence a reaction is  
induced in the blood by fixed alkali. The thermodynamic of the blood  
is a reaction of heat yield fixed alkali. Various processes  
induced in the blood by acting as a reaction in the blood is  
induced in the blood by fixed alkali acting in the blood, as a reaction  
induced in the blood. The secretory is induced by the reaction of the  
blood, & the blood is induced by the reaction of the blood.  
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induced in the blood. The secretory is induced by the reaction of the  
blood, & the blood is induced by the reaction of the blood.



and it is proper to divide the predominant state.  
It is in such a survey, the question may be taken  
e.g. Fever always attends the early stage of inflammation.  
It has been not shown that heat is formed without  
inflammation. It is like a fever without  
inflammation. The formation of the solid matter is not  
necessarily by fermentation.

It is not the cause of fever  
because 1. Fever is produced & cured by various  
causes 2. Fever is cured without evacuations;  
3. A great excitement in the brain is no sign of  
fever in the blood; 4. The heat of the body is not  
in the blood, nor is it, because the motion is  
not in the blood, but in the solid matter.  
It is not a material cause of the fever.

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... in a, attended with ...  
 ... that the sperm is ...  
 ... of the ...  
 ... in ...  
 ... water ...  
 ... the ...  
 ... from the ...  
 ... to the ...  
 ... engaged in; the ...  
 ... little ...  
 ... the saline ...  
 ... ammoniac. Salt, ...  
 ... little ...  
 ... in his passage ...  
 ... canal. They ...  
 ... the yellowed ...  
 ... acid. & Oil. ...  
 ... water, ...  
 ... it, much ...  
 ... about the ...  
 ... found by experiment ...  
 ... anything ...  
 ... common ...  
 ... Turkey, ...  
 ... the ...  
 ... is only ...



...undergoes germination before it is ...  
...in nutrition, it is ...  
...in the stomach ... by no  
...as far as it is supposed. The  
...is converted into ...  
...The ...  
...place in the human stomach ...  
...is destroyed by the bile with ...  
...a ...  
...of sugar & ...  
...a ...  
...with the bile ...  
...  
...  
...in summer than in winter ...  
...is ...  
...as proved by ...  
...the ...  
...made by a ...  
...  
...  
...  
...  
...  
...







Sheep Milk is of difficult digestibility, & is not like moisture of these makes it  
 easier to digest, since Mappoch are  
 produced. Curdled is the most common  
 Coagulum used here. The cheese made here,  
 are made of Sheep Milk, since this is  
 superior. The small quantity of Curd  
 is used in making cheese, hastens its  
 fermentation. Old Cheese is used as a  
 ferment to hasten fermentation. Serum  
 of Milk contains the Sugar or Salt.

7 lb. of Sheep Milk yields	95
Worms	14.
Mares	70.
Cows	54.
Goats	49.
Sheeps	35.

Human, & Sheep are preferred, but in  
 some cases, the Sugar is prejudicial.  
 Milk is used in Consumption, but if the  
 patient won't bear it, you may substitute  
 it with 3 lb. quantity of Water. I  
 at least Sheep Milk may be made Symp-  
 tomatic Sugar to Goat Milk.



Both the Fibrous, & Corneous  
Mammary Milk. Cons. Milk  
is secreted by the Milk Glands  
of the Mammary Glands. The Milk contains  
more Oil, Sugar, & Protein, with  
substantive coagulable. The Mineral  
part consists of Milk, its coagulable  
part of 80 degrees. Sickness can't pro-  
duce any great change in the Milk, but  
it alters much the quantity. It is  
secreted discreetly with confusion. It is  
not a general secret, and never  
infection without it. It is more  
secreted, and alters the Milk, as it  
is not changing the colour, & the  
taste of the Milk. & the secretions  
produce a small alteration in the Milk.  
The Milk of Mares in a good  
occasions Colic & Diarrhoea. It is  
more of the same, since the use of  
it is more what is secreted  
and makes the Milk more  
it is more of the same, according to  
it is more of the same, according to  
it is more of the same, according to

... milk ...  
... where the ... is ...  
... it is very ...  
... to the ...  
... which ...  
... it is ...  
... the only ...  
... in Chronic ...  
... state of acute ...  
... Clabber is the ...  
... of Milk, it is more ...  
... Persons above the age of 45 ...  
... Milk with great caution. I  
... Drops, ...  
... by the use of Milk in ...  
... Its proper use ...  
... to cure ...  
... of Milk is increased by ...  
... in the stomach. If a person ...  
... from using Milk, ...  
... for his breakfast, ...  
... pronounce him to be ...  
... temperate ...  
... for ...



[illegible]

I suppose at Haller's time  
 it was supposed that it was necessary  
 to keep it in action. The state  
 of nature is a state of violence to the  
 system. The human system is a  
 state of violence to the system of nature.  
 It is brought on by the mind's being  
 set on one subject; hence, however, it is  
 a violent sound, as of an Italian harp, and  
 is a dropping on the floor. & is a  
 deep, sudden transition of the mind  
 from one subject to another, & is, for  
 reasons I cannot sleep; for it is not  
 a deep stimulus. There are other causes  
 of sleep, as compressions on the brain,  
 by inducing stonia, produce sleep. The  
 absence of impressions is the true cause  
 of sleep. These are the remote causes of sleep.  
 The relaxation or stonia of the brain is the  
 immediate cause of sleep. The brain is  
 either in a tonic or stonic state, or in a  
 state of excitement or collapse. The  
 brain is in a tonic state for the con-  
 stant action of stimuli, since waking.  
 In a relaxation of there in no impressions  
 at all, it is, since sleep. When this is sud-  
 denly produced convulsions or a falling into



sleep on. Cause of the same is  
a relaxation of the system; & it causes  
an increased tone of it. The time of  
sleeping is induced by habit. Light  
is the most favourable time, because  
there is the greatest abstraction of the  
mind as light & voice. Light & voice  
are great stimuluses. Darkening the  
room will induce sleep. The highest  
degree of excitement is in Maniacs. Hence  
their great strength, & capability of en-  
during cold. Exercise in a high degree  
will diminish this excitement of the  
various fibres. Delirium & Mania are  
not divided into two kinds. Delirium  
from faintness; one from Collapse, & the  
other from excitement. Mania from too  
high a tone, & from too great Delirium  
in excitation. Hence the modes of treat-  
ment must be opposite. Delirium or  
Mania from increased tone is cured by  
bleeding, Evacuants &c. & that from  
debility by Tonic, & Tonics. I have  
never observed cured Maniacs by stop-  
ping with them, hence the absurdity of  
confining them in cells; they require

of it, hard labour, &c. The species of  
labour in which this treatment is applied,  
is that induced by Love, Study, or unex-  
pected Good fortune. A great genius is  
but one remove from Madness, so next  
are they akin. Sleep is only perfect  
without Dreams. In Persons who dream  
there is a partial excitement, or tonic state  
of the brain. This accounts for the Delirium  
in nervous fevers, & also why hard labour  
bring on the Lock, & on it is prevented  
Dreams. In the Back the most Muscles  
are relaxed. There are no dreams without  
stimulus. A total abstraction of stimulus  
is necessary to prevent Dreaming. There is  
only a partial collapse in Dreaming.  
Whispering in the Ear awakes a person  
much more effectually than loud sound,  
& infallibly brings on dreaming or  
talking. Dr. Blakie tells a story.  
The Mind is as certainly active in  
dreams as in the waking state. At the  
height of absurdity to attribute Dreams  
to the notion of an intelligent being.  
They depend entirely on the accidental  
natural association of Ideas unconsciously  
by judgement. Imagination & Judgement  
are active in different parts of the brain, & while  
imagination roves at large in dreams, the judge-  
ment is confined & confined without acting.



the more incoherent our dreams are, the  
more complete is the collapse, & more common.  
I don't occur most frequently in the  
morning, when the body is affected by  
stimuli as the brain on the morning  
of a ladder, & light. The coincidence  
of our dreams with what comes to pass,  
is purely accidental & natural &  
just as off! though it will often  
appear the mind in a state of ~~the~~ waking,  
but here the imagination is continuous  
in judgement, & in sleep it is not.  
Lightning kills by bringing on an  
entire collapse of the brain. Death  
is an entire collapse & loss of action  
in the brain as in fatal apoplexy.

Dreams & thinking are exactly alike,  
are natural & mechanical operations of  
the mind & body not depending on  
volition & without the intervention of  
the will.

[illegible]



The brain ... is ...  
... the ... lymph, which  
is propelled through the nerves by  
an energy from the brain. ...  
... in this propulsion. The ...  
... is being in ...  
... blood. The ...  
... must be a ... blood, for  
... blood vessels can't ...  
... they don't ...  
... in ...  
... in ...  
... is always accompanied by  
... which mutually ...  
... their ...  
... be blood vessels. The ...  
... blood vessels increases the ...  
... irritability of the ...  
... the ...  
... is ...  
... is ...  
... is ...  
... is ...  
... is ...  
... is ...

... while ...  
... motion ...  
... but on a matter called ...  
... 20. Medicines are sufficient to cure all the  
... with our ...  
... particularly attended to in ...  
... all powerful medicines ...  
... make ...  
... when mixed are ...  
... in each other; they sometimes counter  
... each other form a testimony ...  
... either dangerous or totally inert. In con  
... medicines, the strongest only will  
... two impressions can't be conceived at the  
... time; thus if two bodies impinge on a  
... in the direction; thus in  
... a diagonal of both, & if more ...  
... strike a person's mind at the same  
... them will be remembered, but if one  
... is quite different from the other. The  
... that converted Bark & other ...  
... was used by them with ...  
... rendered inactive by acid ...  
... acid, & either acid or salt ...  
... which ...  
... because ...  
... since ...  
... to ...  
... as ...  
... when ...  
... in ...



[illegible]

# Fourier's Calculus

1. In the theory of the calculus, the  
fundamental principle is that the  
differential of a function is the  
limit of the difference of the  
function and its value at a point  
divided by the difference of the  
point and the point at which the  
function is evaluated. This is the  
definition of the differential of a  
function. It is necessary that the  
function be continuous at the point  
at which the differential is evaluated.  
The differential of a function is  
the limit of the difference of the  
function and its value at a point  
divided by the difference of the  
point and the point at which the  
function is evaluated. This is the  
definition of the differential of a  
function. It is necessary that the  
function be continuous at the point  
at which the differential is evaluated.

2. The differential of a function  
is the limit of the difference of the  
function and its value at a point  
divided by the difference of the  
point and the point at which the  
function is evaluated. This is the  
definition of the differential of a  
function. It is necessary that the  
function be continuous at the point  
at which the differential is evaluated.



... of the ... in ...  
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... ..

... the air ... it  
strongest affinity with ... of a  
... St. Leger says ...  
... the ...  
... need. ...  
... the air ...  
... the remains of the ...  
... the only  
... body. ...  
... heat are two distinct substan  
ces ... presence on the same ...  
... incompatible ...  
... the one enters ...  
... part with ...  
... the air which ...  
... All ...  
... a large quantity ...  
... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...





Water. It is a substance of a nature of liquid  
of moderate weight, being to the presence  
of the most or inflammable and  
very much lighter than  
most other. It turns only when in  
contact with any great quantity of  
heat, it is produced from many  
substances with different substances  
the presence of the most is in  
it extinguishes fire. Precipitates from  
water is absorbed by water it gives a  
moderate quantity of heat to water.  
The other kinds of this are: 1. Steam  
2. Ice. 3. Frolic Acid Air. 4. Ammonia  
5. Water. Plastic It is a substance  
of a nature of some degree of resistance  
in the water that it is in contact with  
it is a substance of moderate weight, and  
the weight of the water is greater than that of  
water, it is heavier than the water, it is  
not a substance for boiling a fluid. It is  
a substance of the nature of a substance of



[illegible]

Annals. 1771.

[illegible]



The above is a very good example of the  
 handwriting of the author. It is written in  
 a cursive hand, and is very legible. The  
 ink is dark, and the paper is white. The  
 handwriting is very good, and is a  
 very good example of the cursive hand.





and a metal frequently found in a fragment of  
 and measure of the & Copper the the the the the  
 and the mean gravity of the two metals given that  
 in the lowest of them. Vice versa sometimes the same but  
 when the perfect metals are three viz. 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 21<sup>th</sup> 22<sup>th</sup> 23<sup>th</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 31<sup>th</sup> 32<sup>th</sup> 33<sup>th</sup> 34<sup>th</sup> 35<sup>th</sup> 36<sup>th</sup> 37<sup>th</sup> 38<sup>th</sup> 39<sup>th</sup> 40<sup>th</sup> 41<sup>th</sup> 42<sup>th</sup> 43<sup>th</sup> 44<sup>th</sup> 45<sup>th</sup> 46<sup>th</sup> 47<sup>th</sup> 48<sup>th</sup> 49<sup>th</sup> 50<sup>th</sup> 51<sup>th</sup> 52<sup>th</sup> 53<sup>th</sup> 54<sup>th</sup> 55<sup>th</sup> 56<sup>th</sup> 57<sup>th</sup> 58<sup>th</sup> 59<sup>th</sup> 60<sup>th</sup> 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Prussian blue with the Potash alkali, lime water &c.  
reacts with Prussian blue & like the colouring mat-  
ter by means of a little heat & very much of its colour  
the blue assumes the colour of rust. It is evident that  
neutralize by the colouring matter & that none of the  
signs of an alkali. The ppt. of ink is unlike with a  
principle in the Gall nut & sends it from the acid. It is in  
an oily state. This precipitation does not appear in an acid  
solution, & it appears to the addition of an acid. The form  
is precipitated here, because the affixing principle has  
more affinity with the Pot. acid than the alkali has.

Vegetables are organized substances with motions & sensibility  
like the softest Minerals in being nourished by in-  
crease of matter. Because they in part the matter of the food for  
the increase of their bulk & form. It has been much observed  
that leaves absorb the matter of the air & that their  
inferior surface, & emit the vapour in their superior in  
exposed situation. The different parts & modifications of the  
vegetable system. The Malaginous & the Coriary  
glands to the glandular secretions of Animals. Mucous  
glands in the glands of several sorts of plants. The  
base of the plant & the extremities of the vessels of the plant & the  
the growth of vegetables & the roots round them and  
not so sensitive to our organs & sometimes inflammable  
in the same way as the human skin & the inflammation  
inflammable & that we observe in the heat of the plant & the  
and that the plant can be cut & not so much as the animals  
can be cut & the plant can be cut & not so much as the animals  
but the plant can be cut & not so much as the animals  
but the plant can be cut & not so much as the animals



[illegible]



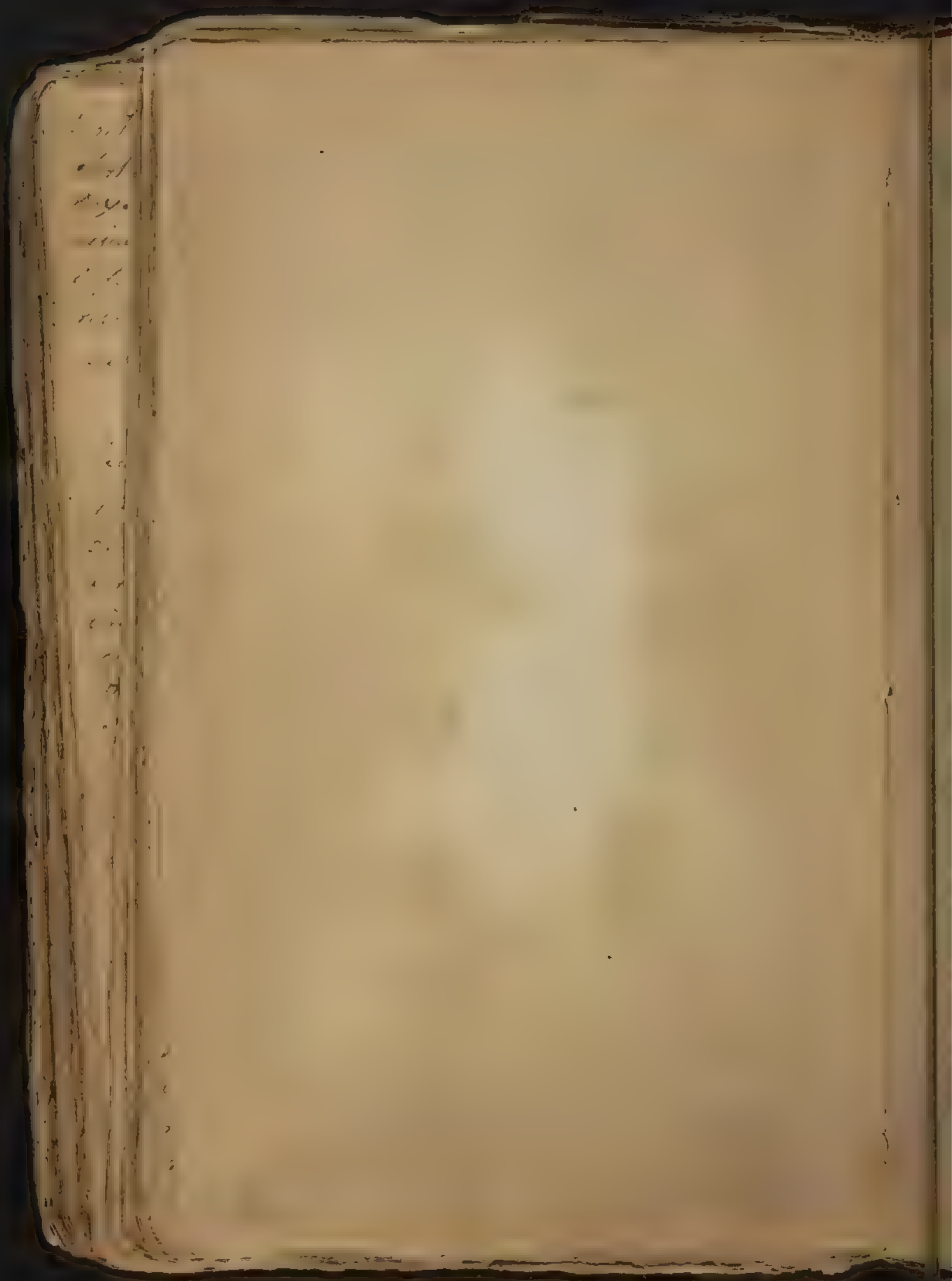
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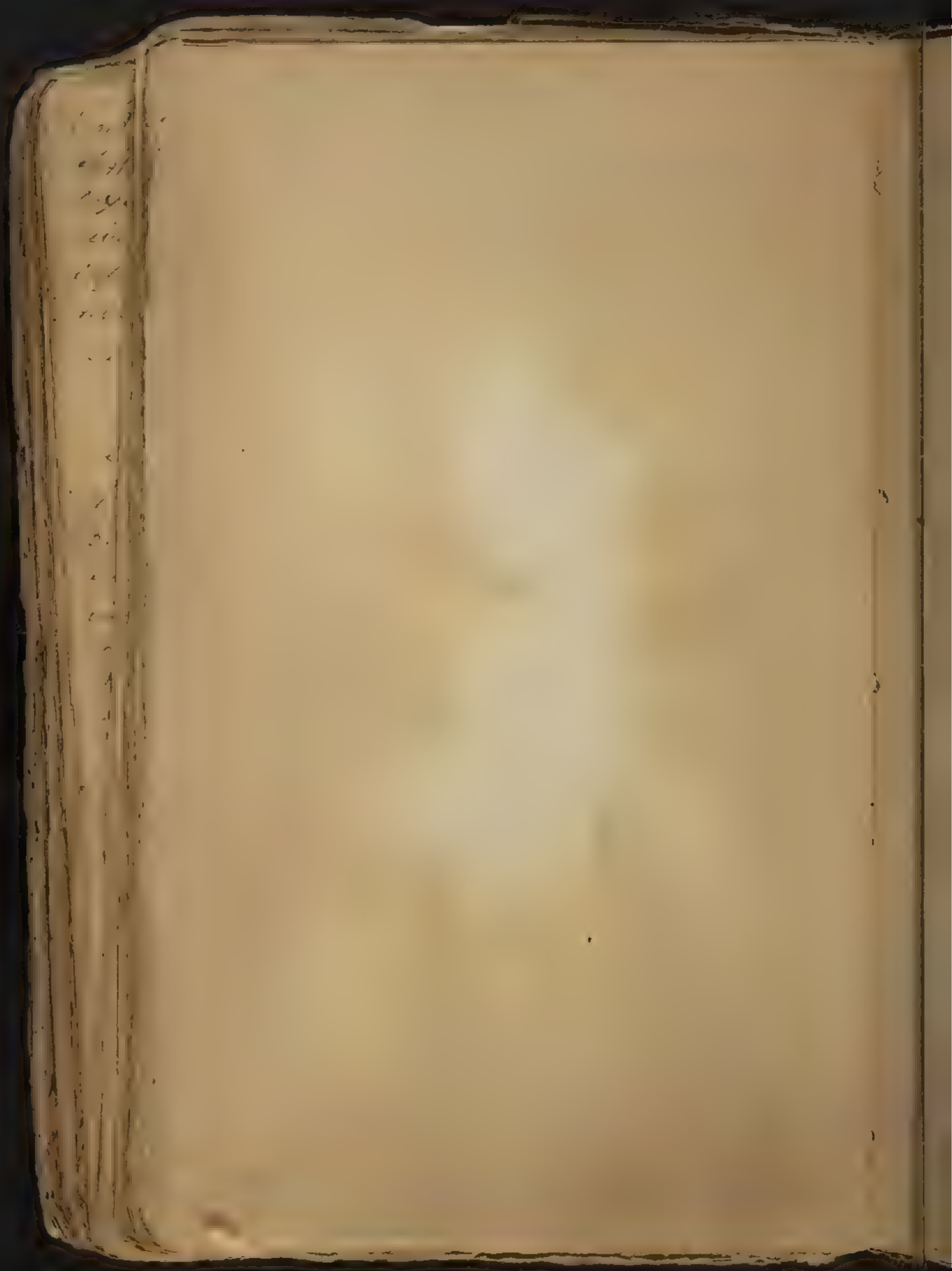
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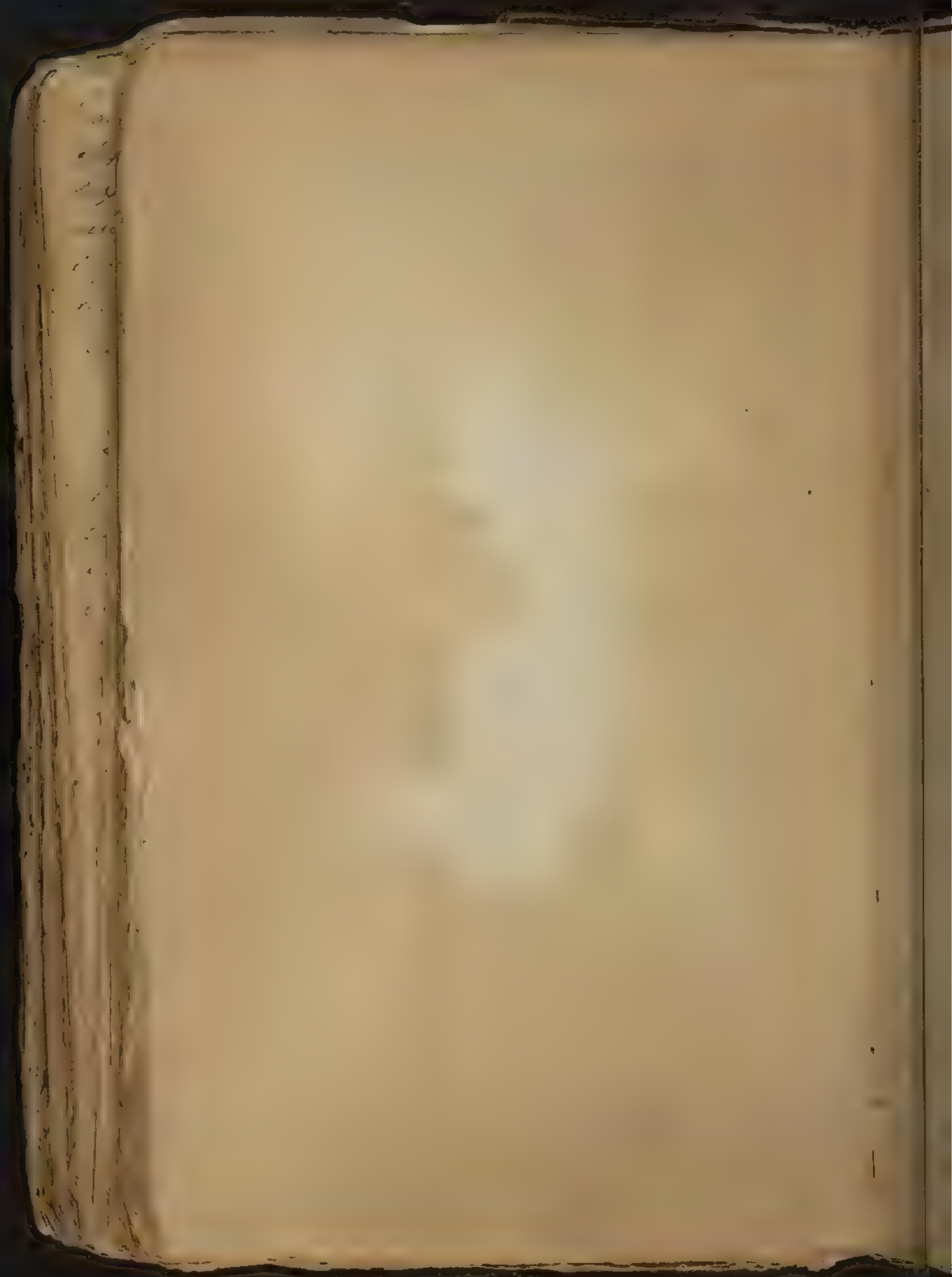


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10. 10. 10.

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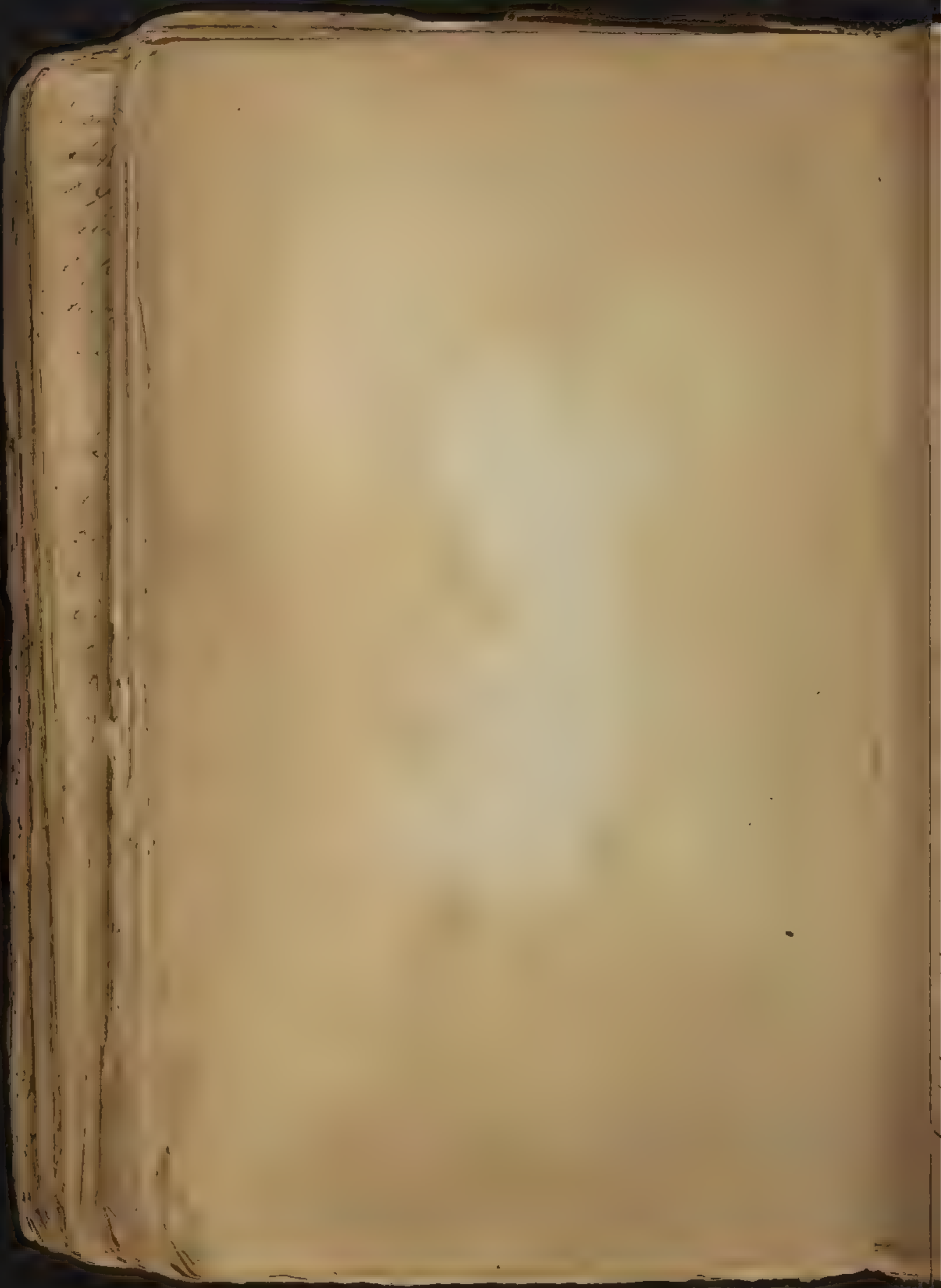
















2. *Hydro. Tin.*

*Hydro. Tin.*

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*Hydro. Tin.*

1. Fine, soluble, alkali.

2. Fine, soluble, alkali.

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14. Fine, soluble, alkali.

15. Fine, soluble, alkali.



2. Carbonate of Lime

White, fine

Seems to be

White, fine

— — —

White, fine

Light shell.

White, fine

White, fine

Lime

Water

Lime Water.

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

Same salt.

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine

White, fine





[illegible]

... from discovery no copper  
... manganese is a ...  
... following ...  
... surface ...  
... in brown powder. ...  
... readily in the ...  
... Phlogiston necessary to it  
... more readily than any other  
... substance. Manganese ...  
... in the ...  
... the bluish greenish colour of calx  
... the alkali is owing. It principally  
... in cast iron & the ores of old ...  
... calx ... resembles ...  
... volatile, & ...  
... by no acid, but the ...  
... the assistance of ...  
... with ...  
... Manganese ...  
... iron. Pyrolutite is ...  
... water. Tungsten ...  
... earth, & contains iron & ...  
... substance ...  
... Manganese ...  
... they ...  
... Prima King ...  
... is ...  
... 3. Magnesia or ...  
... Siliceous. Calcareous earth when ...  
... combine with all acids ...  
... gypsum or ...  
... requires 130 ...  
... water to ... gravity about 2.3.



It is a hard substance, in color  
and is not soluble in water. It is  
found within the veins of some  
minerals which no other part can form. It  
is precipitable from the solution of  
by the Russian. It is a very hard  
substance, it is found in other earths, siliceous,  
crystalline, quartz, & other kinds of earth.  
It is a noble mineral. There is a  
kind of it which contains 3/4 of silica  
33, and of it which affords only 30, and  
in the Bergman found the other. Some  
kinds to contain calcareous, ponderous, siliceous,  
Argillaceous, & siliceous earth, also sometimes  
an animal earth i.e. Phosphoric Silica.  
It is the most the most precious. It  
is found in the ashes of some vegetables  
contains 9 1/2 percent of calcareous earth. The  
mineral acids are Acetic, & Phosphoric. It is  
found in succinous, Phosphoric, & other kinds  
of mineral, & Tungstic. The Tungstic is  
properly mineral acid, however, in its  
formation, the putrefaction of Trinitate is  
the substance. Neutral salts are  
of an acid united to either an alkali,  
or metal. The Tungstic acid is never  
disengaged from all bases except in the  
presence of always unite with  
or earth. The Tungstic acid is found in  
the calcareous stone called Tungstic  
Argill is not precipitable from the  
solution of the acid.

whereas all the foregoing are & is to be  
seen in the following are Calcareous lime  
fragments are calcareous stones in the form  
of mineral vegetable substance.

[illegible]

The butterness of Gold induced by its mixture with silver,  
being carried to the Reserve in the Ven, for 12 grains of regular  
of Silver, creates into as many ounces of fine Gold, and rendered  
totally un-malleable. Thus Helms.

Mr. Berres says the alcalis decidedly drops out from the sea water. Some water of the sea is decomposed for purifying marine acid from the sea and is not at all contaminated. The gas of Soda Condensed in combination with the sea air will not in weak or strong fire, burn with it as or burn into lime. This is owing to the water, for common lime cannot unite to fixed air, without the introduction of moisture, so moisture may be an equally necessary condition for the union.

underwent Exam.  
deposited in vials, some of which on  
addition of the smallest portion  
of hydrochloric acid  
decomposed them in insoluble.  
The first of these was a mixture  
of the acid of the marine acid,  
and the second of the hydrochloric acid.

Calcareous Earth

Jan 12 1874



Journal of Chemistry

Manganese is employed in the analysis of  
nitric or carbonic the glass is of the  
a solution of the substance in nitric a  
which action it will a water of crystallization  
may be the acid of sulphuric acid  
it is then poured & then given in a.

A Sympson is prepared by burning in a  
certain glass vessel with one of the  
or a few this mixture is once till it is  
able to be filled & then back; then it is  
of the vessel to a one mass of the substance  
this vessel is placed in a crucible of iron  
and it is heated until a blue flame issues  
from the mouth of the vessel, and then it  
is burnt for some months, the crucible is  
then given the fire, it is left to cool, the  
substance which contains is put in the  
vessel that completely excludes the air. If  
the substance be exposed to the air, it will be  
oxidized in proportion to the greater or less moisture  
of the atmosphere. The combustion is promoted  
by directing a moist vapour as that of water  
on its surface. The Sympson must be  
long sealed, without this precaution, it will be  
oxidized by the air. The gradual  
oxidation is more rapid in air and in  
a closed combustion, which may be  
by green oxidation. When the  
of the substance is given in a  
not a compound, the substance is  
the substance is given in a





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[illegible]







[illegible]



*[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

The last demonstrated of alkaline salts also...  
The earth cludes the force of all the acids but...  
...the metals with water...  
...that fixed air. Olive Oil absorbs an equal...  
...the difficultly combined with...  
...safety of oils is owing to the dissipation of fixed air...  
...restoring it... as well as pure...  
...is largely decomposed by fixed air. There...  
...from menstrua. Silver...  
...be created than by caustic alkali...  
...union of fixed air & alkali is made more...  
...& hence forming crystals...  
...in Lure. Alkali. The fixed fire generates...  
...fixed air... are resolved...  
...the most... vapours...  
...from the ground...  
...as no smell...  
...at the surface. I know...  
...gelatinous...  
...the surface...  
...the surface...  
...the surface...

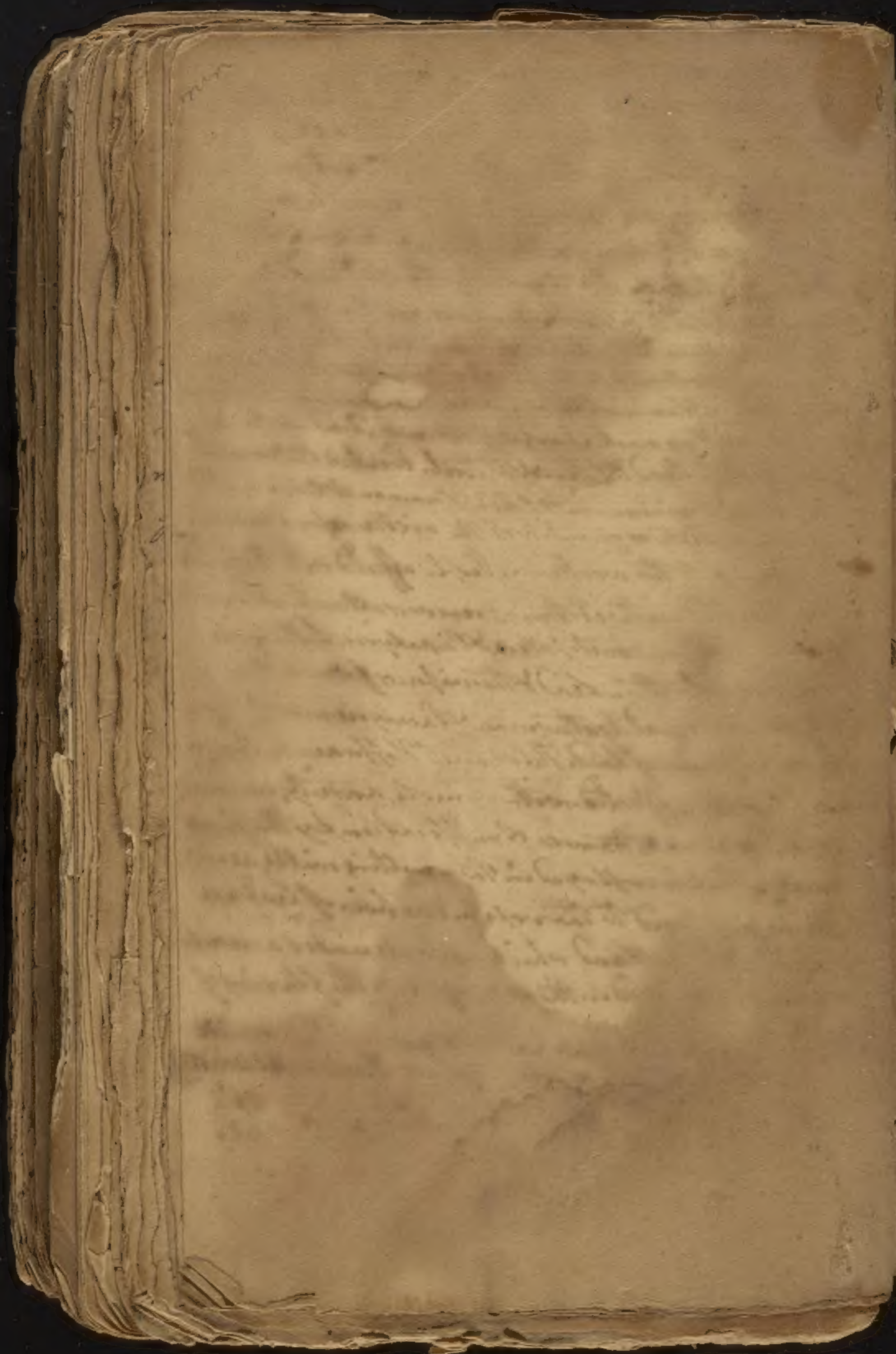




M. Dickinson, White & Gouvier maintain the innocence  
 of the external application of preparations of Lead. Dr. Keen  
 however Dr. Baker believe that Lead sometimes  
 produces its specific effects upon the body. Dogs, Cats,  
 horses, cows, poultry, Birds, & Fish are rendered morose  
 with Colic, constipation convulsions & Madness & ma-  
 rasmus by receiving Lead in any form into their  
 bodies. They are greedy of it to excess. The vapours  
 of Lead in smelting furnaces, & the waste & some them  
 carried in the gross excrements & exhaled. Colic Pe-  
 risonum is cured by a vomit, laxative, & evacuation.  
 The Ricin. is the best. It has more power to  
 remove the phlegmatic & removers in the Colic Peritonum.  
 It is given in oil of Turpentine. Gum? mostly from young  
 patients. It is combined with Camphor  
 or Sassafras. It is a tabescent balance, & it is to be  
 increased the appetite, & strengthen the organs of digestion  
 it is immediate action on the nervous system, & the  
 morbid humors of the intestines. The Ricin.  
 is a powerful purgative when affixed with the Ricin.  
 gives an effluvia & is a remedy in the melancholy  
 or fixed air arising from the calcination of Lime  
 Stone. It is employed in burning lime as re-  
 markable for their health & vigor. A melting  
 of Lime boils their meat on this of hot Lead water  
 gives them a very agreeable flavor. Ricin. &  
 Turpentine, the best. It is a powerful & is a  
 of great use in the treatment of the Ricin.





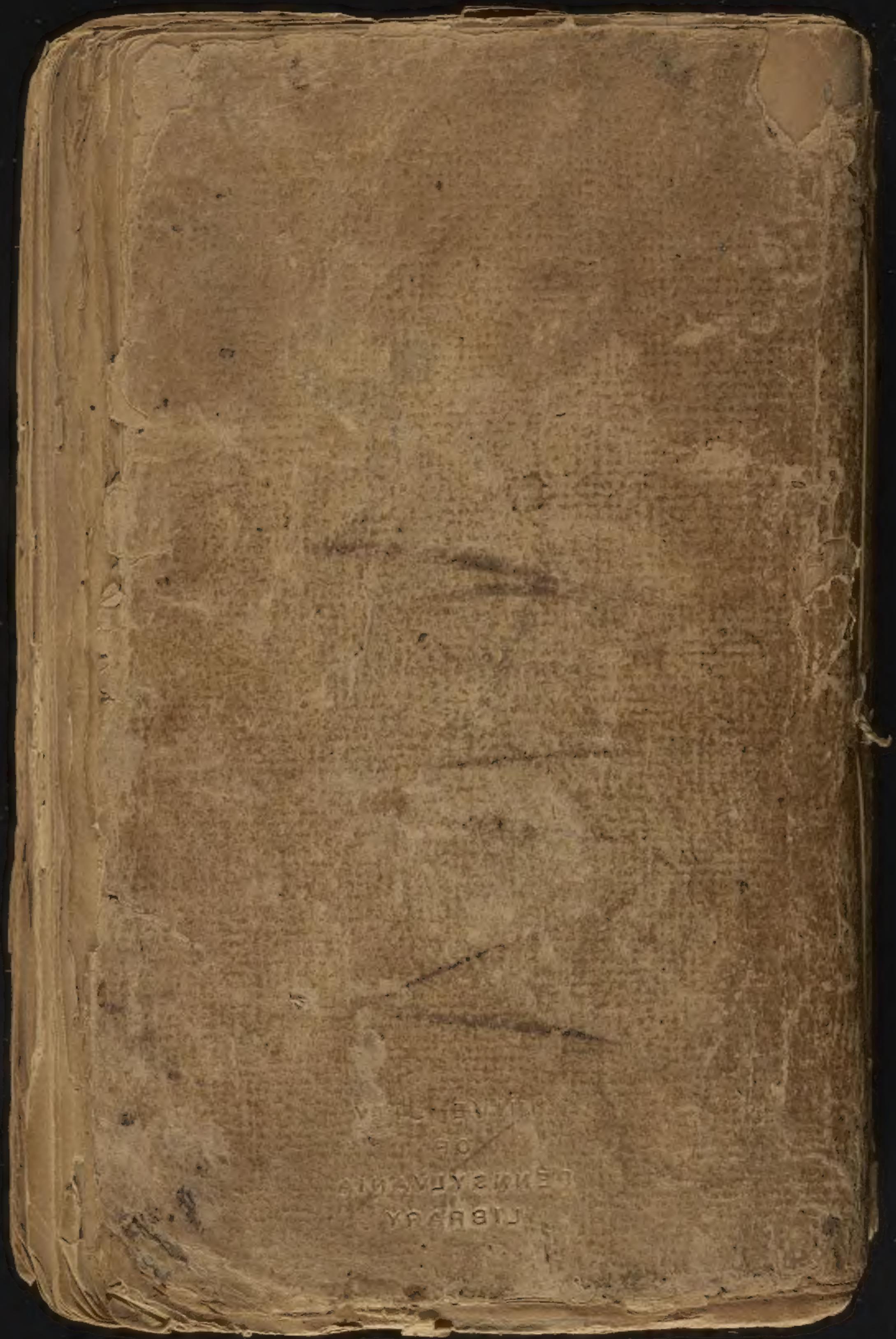




Prouti capillata, postea occurrat calorem  
Prouti natura voce doceri quam ingenio suo sapienter  
Prouti per materiam calorem, or latent heat. Cicero.

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